WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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No subscription received for less than 12 months.
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We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4.---NO. 24. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1848. WHOLE NO. 180.

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OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 9 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
4th Street, first door North of the Odd Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE.
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[44 12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, ESQ., MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG,
H. R. SAVAGE, ESQ., JOHN A. TAYLOR, ESQ.,
G. W. DAVIS, ESQ., JOHN WALKER, ESQ.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

L. MALLETT,
Agent for the sale of
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847—[8-y

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DeROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

New Firm.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of transacting a general DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERY business, under the firm of PERRIN & HARTSFIELD
H. R. PERRIN,
A. A. HARTSFIELD.
Wilmington, N. C
October 15, 1847 } 5

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

BOXES SOAP and STARCH, for sale by
[Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

BUTTER.—10 kegs best Goshen Butter, just received. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—25 Kegs Goshen Butter; 30 Boxes Cheese; received per brig Belle and for sale by D. W. WOOD.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—25 kegs Goshen Butter; 20 boxes Goshen Cheese; received per schr G W Davis, and for sale by
Jan 21, 1848—19-tf] D. W. WOOD.

CANAL FLOUR.—20 barrels extra Canal Flour
10 half do. do. do.,
just received and for sale by
feb 18. CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

COTTON YARN—12 bales assorted numbers, for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

CLARET WINE.—10 boxes St. Julien Medoc Claret. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CHEESE.—20 boxes Eng. dairy Cheese. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

COW PEAS—100 bushels; for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

COW FEED! COW FEED!—100 bushels Wheat Bran, an excellent article for stock of all kinds, put up in sacks of 3 bushels each, and for sale at 25 cents per bushel, by
Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

DUCK AND CARDAGE—For sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

FLOUR—20 bbls superfine Fayetteville Flour; 25 bbls and half bbls Canal do
For sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

MEAL—100 bushels Fresh Meal, for sale by
Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

FOR SALE LOW.—10 Boxes Lee's Mould Candles; 20 Boxes Raisins; 20 Half do do; 5 Bbls Cider; 25 Bags Rio Coffee; 5 Hhds retailing Molasses; 15 Bbls Planting Potatoes; 5 Bbls Rum; 10 Bbls Whiskey; 10 Bbls Gin.
WM. A. GWYER.

FLOUR—60 barrels Fayetteville Flour, just landed, and for sale by
feb18 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

FRESH CRACKERS.—10 cans Boston Crackers; 20 boxes Soda do.; 20 bbls. Pilot Bread; 5 half bbls. Sugar Crackers; 5 do. do. Lemon do; 5 do. do. Pic Nick Butter do. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR—35 bbls Canal Flour, received per schr R W Brown, for sale by D. W. WOOD.
Jan'y 21, 1848—[19-tf

FISH.—Salmon and Mackerel, in bbls. and kits. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST RECEIVED—5 hhds Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar; 2 do clarified New Orleans Sugar; 30 bags Rio Coffee; 15 bags Laguira Coffee. For sale by
Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

LIME—Thomastown Lime, in lots to suit, for sale by D. W. WOOD.
January 28, 1848—[20-tf

LEMONS—50 boxes to arrive per Athalia. For sale by D. W. WOOD.
Jan'y 21, 1848—[19-tf

MEAL, HOMMONY, &c.—125 Bushels supr. Fayetteville Meal; 25 Bushels Water Mill Hommony; 20 Bbls Fayetteville Super. Fine & Cross Flour; 2000 lbs. New Bacon; 12 Sutton's Ploughs; for sale by E. J. BERNARD.
Feb'y 4, 1848.

MOLASSES.—Bright, heavy new crop Cuba Molasses, in Hhds. and Bbls., suitable for retailers & family use; for sale by WM A GWYER.

MOLASSES.—20 bbls new Cuba Molasses, for
Jan 21] sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NORTH CAROLINA LARD.—10 bbls. prime N. C. Lard, just received per Rail-road, and or sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NEW BACON—NEW BACON.—I have in store a superior lot of new Bacon, well cured, and of choice flavor. To see it, is to purchase.
F4 WM A GWYER.

OAKUM.—10 bales Oakum. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

PLOUGHS—A lot of A. B. Allam's & Co's superior No. 14 Ploughs; just received and for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.
January 14, 1848

PALE ALE.—10 boxes Pale Ale. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

PLANTING POTATOES—175 bbls Yellow, and 150 bbls White Planting Potatoes, in fine order. For sale by D. W. WOOD.
Jan 28, 1848—[20-tf

SODA BISCUIT, Butter and Sugar Crackers, in store and for sale by
Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by
Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

SUGARS.—Woolsey's Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, and Ground St Croix and Porto Rico Sugars; received per brig Belle, and for sale by D. W. WOOD.

WHISKEY, PORK, MOLASSES.—Now landing from brig John W. Elwell, from New-Orleans, 100 barrels Rectified Whiskey; 200 barrels Mess Pork; 200 barrels Prime Pork; 54 bbls, Molasses; 15 hhds Bacon Sides; 15 hhds Sugar; 210 sacks Salt; 150 kegs Lard, which will be sold low to close consignment, by
feb18] CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

WHARFAGE—Persons wishing to land Turpentine, Tar, Lumber, or other produce, can find room by applying to
Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

WHITE LEAD—12,000 lbs., just received and for sale by
Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

WHISKEY and Domestic Liquors of all kinds, constantly in store, and for sale at lowest cash prices, by WM. A. GWYER.

WHISKEY.—50 barrels N. O. Rectified Whiskey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

HAMS AND LARD.
5000 LBS. Bladen Hams;
11 Bbls. and 27 Kegs Bladen Lard; for sale by D. W. WOOD.
January 28, 1847—[20tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.
ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.
Feb 11, 1848—[22-12m

Stall-Fed Beef.

COSTIN & FOY respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington that they have now in their pound some 60 or 70 head of choice STALL-FED BEEVES, which they will be killing daily and bringing to market. All persons in want of *good Beef*, will find it at the Market, on Market Street, for sale by COSTIN & FOY.
Feb 11, 1848—[22-tf

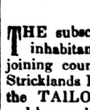
$15 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in New-Hanover county, on the 24th ult., his negro man AUSTIN. Said negro is about six feet high, dark complected, squint eyes, slow in his movements, and walks a little lame. He is no doubt making his way back to South Carolina, where he was purchased about the first of December. He says he has a wife in Greenville, and a father in Georgetown, S. C., where he will be no doubt lurking.
The above reward of fifteen dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in New-Hanover county, or for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him again.
JOEL L. MOORE.
February 4, 1848.

Raising Blood

AND Consumption, Pain in the Side and Night Sweats, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat, lungs and liver, cured by Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.
Raising Blood and Consumption.—Mr. Milne, builder, in Brooklyn, was attacked with raising blood, followed by a cough, pain in the side, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. He employed two of the best physicians; they did him no good, and told him he could not live. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Sherman's Balsam, he sent at 10 o'clock at night, to Mrs. Hayes, 139 Fulton street, and got a bottle; it operated like a charm, stopped the bleeding and cough! Before he had taken one bottle he was able to be about his work. It had saved his life. His daughter, residing at 127 Myrtle Avenue, can attest it.
Miss Ann Maston, of Williamsburgh, living in Tenth, near South Fourth street, says—That she had been troubled with a hacking cough, and pain in the chest, for a long time, which at last became so bad that she was obliged to give up her school for more than a year. She then commenced taking the All-Healing Balsam—which soon alleviated her symptoms. She is now fast recovering, and has resumed her laborious occupation as a teacher.
14 years Mr. John O'Neil, 10th avenue and 21st street, suffered with a cough, raising of phlegm, and pain in his side. He could get no relief till he tried the All-Healing Balsam, which drove the pain from his side, allayed the cough, and brought the disease upon the surface; and before he had taken three bottles, was entirely cured.
Pleurisy and Consumption—Mrs. Baggas, a lady upwards of 70, residing 88 Sheriff, has for years been subject to attacks of Pleurisy, Raising of Blood, severe Cough, Shortness of Breath, Pain in her Head and various parts of her body. Her friends believed her past recovery. The All-Healing Balsam relieved her at once of all her alarming symptoms, and now she is able to attend to her work.
Asthma and Whooping Cough—Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 95 Christie street; L. S. Beals, 19 Delancey street; Wm. H. Youngs, 75 Walnut street, know the value of this great remedy.
Ask for Sherman's All-Healing Balsam, and see that his written signature is on each bottle.
Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.
Dr. Sherman's Worm and Cough Lozenges sold as above.
Principal Office, 106 Nassau street, New York.
The above medicine is for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb'y 4, 1848—[21-7t

Hoke's American Hotel,
CORNER OF KING AND GEORGE STS.,
Charleston, S. C.



THE above establishment, *formerly known as the sign of the Buck,* and kept by Mr. JAMES NORRIS, and since by Dr. J. D. BOYD, has been thoroughly repaired, externally and internally, and will be opened by the subscriber between the first and tenth of February next, for the accommodation of the travelling community and permanent boarders. This establishment has been fitted up at great expense, and furnished throughout with entire new furniture, and better beds than hotels are usually furnished with. With these inducements, and an accommodating disposition on the part of the proprietor and those in his employ, he hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage. F. A. HOKE.
January 25th, 1848. 21-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Fall Term, 1847:

Catharine A. Stanly, vs. John W. Stanly. } Petition for Divorce.

ON motion, ordered by the Court, that the petitioner have leave to take the depositions of Robert J. Dorsey, Alfred M. Stanly, and William J. Nash, of Atacapas, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, and others, on Thursday, the 6th day of April next, and from day to day thence next following, (excepting Sundays,) until completed, at the dwelling-house of the said Wm. J. Nash, in the said Parish of St. Mary's, and also the depositions of Robert Edens, Doctor Peter Enders, and John Harper and others, of Piduka, in the State of Kentucky, on Thursday, the 6th of April next, and from day to day, thence next following, (excepting Sundays,) until completed, at the dwelling-house of the said Doctor Peter Enders, in Piduka aforesaid, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, of the said days, at the said places respectively, to be read in evidence *de bene esse*, in behalf of the petitioner, in the aforesaid cause, at the next Term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for New-Hanover County, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the petitioner's making publication for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, of the time and place of taking said depositions, which publication, the Clerk of this Court is ordered to have made, and to issue commissions for taking said depositions. Teste,
O. ALDERMAN, Clerk,
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, Deputy Clerk.
Feb 18, 1848 [Pr. fee, $6 75] 23-6t

Notice.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Duplin, Sampson, and the adjoining counties, that he has located himself at Stricklands Depot for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING business in all its branches, and hopes, by strict attention and his efforts to please, to insure a share of the public patronage. He can be found, for the present, in the store occupied by J. D. Wilson. JOHN A. WREN.
Stricklands, February 18, 1848. 23-8t

A YANKEE "SPEC."

The other day being in the vicinity of the old Cradle of Liberty, we paused to witness the operations of a cute Yankee at a refreshment stall. The object of our attention was a stalwart, red-cheeked youth, with foxskin cap, blanket coat, and woolen mittens, and might have come down from Vermont with a load of venison and poultry. It was evident from his manner that he had got through with his business, whatever it was, and was now a man of leisure. The chapman displayed his most tempting edibles, for he saw before him a customer amply able to extend a liberal patronage. The Yankee looked over his whole stock in trade, and priced nearly every article he had.

'How much is that ere candy a stick?' he would say.

'Two cents.'

'Wall—but by hullsale?'

'Ten cents a dozen.'

'Wall—but *seein it's me?*'

'Seein it's you, you may have a dozen sticks for sixpence.'

'Do you think I'm made of gold, you shaver?' retorted the Yankee. 'Never mind—drive on—How's doughnuts?'

And he fixed upon a plate of these delicious Yankeeisms his avid and devouring eyes.—Here he stood on safe ground;—some of the other 'fixins' were beyond his comprehension—but he 'knew' doughnuts as well as he 'knew beans.'

'How's doughnuts?'

'Doughnuts has riz,' replied the vender, with an air of profound importance and intelligence.

'The continuance of the Mexican war,' he added, raising his right arm oratorically and transforming himself into a human teapot, 'the proposed loan—and the dread of a drain of specie, has caused a raise of breadstuffs—flour has riz and doughnuts has gone up.'

'What's all that ere nonsense about the Mexican war, you derned old jackass?' said the Yankee—'How's doughnuts?'

'One cent per nut,' replied the vender, lowering his arm and tone.

'Mought a fellow take his pick?' inquired the customer, hesitating with his cent in his left mitten.

'Oh!—certing—certing,'—replied the dealer.

The Yankee deposited the specie, and seized on a doughnut which he had before selected with his eyes. It was a sockdollager, as big as a Baldwin apple.

'Anything else?' inquired the vender, as he swept the coin into his drawer, and noted the sale on his slate.

'Not to-day,' replied the Yankee with a gleam of satisfaction, and he withdrew with his prize. We were curious enough to follow him—we watched him as he set his teeth into the immense mass. Alas! for the vanity of human hopes. That doughnut was an imposition—a sham—a mere batter-bubble blown into the semblance of solidity.

Loud were the imprecations of the Yankee. 'Taken in! by thunder!' he exclaimed.—'Consum the fellur's impudence. These Boston chaps do beat all natur! He done me out of that ere cent as slick as grease upon a cartwheel. Might have bought an apple with it—might have bought two sixes—might have bought a world of notions—and carried home presents to the family, and now I'm bust, and bubbled, and bamboozled. It's *tu* bad!'

And we left him 'fit to weep' and 'not to be consoled!' Poor fellow!—*Yankee Blade.*

TALES OF A BARRISTER.

'I'll give him law to his heart's content, the scoundrel!' said Singleton, walking backward, in a state of great excitement.

'Don't call harsh names, Mr. Singleton,' said solicitor Trueman, looking up from the mass of papers before him, and smiling in a quiet, benevolent way, that was peculiar to him.

'Every man should be known by his true name. Williams is a scoundrel, and so he ought to be called!' responded the client, with increasing warmth.

'Did you ever do a reasonable thing in your life when you were angry?' asked Mr. Trueman, whose age and respectability gave him the license to speak thus freely to his young friend, for whom he was endeavoring to arrange some business difficulty with his former partner.

'I can't say that I ever did, Mr. Trueman, but now I have good reason for being angry; and the language I use, in reference to Williams, is but the expression of a sober and rational conviction,' replied Singleton, a little more calmly.

'Did you pronounce him a scoundrel before you received this reply to your last letter?' asked Mr. Trueman.

'No, I did not; but that letter confirmed my previously formed impression of his character.'

'But I cannot find any evidences in that letter proving your partner a dishonest man. He will not agree to your proposed mode of settlement, because he does not see it to be the most proper way.'

'He won't agree to it, because it is an honest and equitable mode of settlement; that's all! He wants to overreach me, and he is determined to beat me if he can!' responded Mr. Singleton, still excited.

'There you are decidedly wrong,' said the lawyer. 'You have both allowed yourselves to become angry, and are both unreasonable, in the present case. Two angry men never can settle any business properly. You have necessarily increased the difficulties in the way of a speedy settlement, by writing Mr. Williams an angry letter, which he has responded to in the like unhappy temper. Now, if I am to settle this business for you, I must write all letters that pass to Mr. Williams in future.'

'But how can you properly express my views and feelings?'

'That I do not wish to do, if your views and feelings are to remain as they now are—anything like an adjustment of the difficulties, under such circumstances, I should consider to be hopeless,' replied Mr. Trueman.

'Well, let me answer this letter, and after that, I promise that you shall have your own way.'

'No, I shall consent to no such thing. It is the reply to that letter which is to modify the negotiation for a settlement in such a way as to bring success or failure; and I have no idea of allowing you, in the present state of your mind, to write such a one as will most assuredly defeat an amicable adjustment.'

Singleton paused for some time before making a reply. He had been forming in his mind a most cutting and bitter rejoinder to the letter just alluded to, and he was very desirous that Mr. Williams should have the benefit of knowing that he thought him a 'tricky and deliberate scoundrel,' with other opinions of a similar character. He found it, therefore, impossible to make up his mind to let the unimpassioned Mr. Trueman write this most important epistle

'Indeed, I must write this letter, Mr. Trueman,' he said. 'There are a few things that I want to say to him, which I know you won't write. You don't seem to consider that position in which he has placed me in the letter; nor what is obligatory upon me, as a man of honor. I never allow any man to reflect upon me, directly or indirectly, without a proper response.'

'There is in the Bible,' said Mr. Trueman, 'a passage that is peculiarly applicable in the present case. It is this—'A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger.' I have found this precept, in a life that has numbered more than double your years, to be one that may be safely and honorably adopted in all cases. You blame Mr. Williams for writing you an angry letter, and are indignant at certain expressions contained therein. Now, is it any more right for you to write an angry letter, with cutting epithets, than it is for him?'

'But, Mr. Trueman—'

'I do assure you, my young friend,' said the lawyer, interrupting him, 'that I am acting in this case for your benefit, and not for my own: and as your legal adviser, you must submit to my judgment, or I cannot consent to go on.'

'If I will promise not to use any harsh language, will you not consent to let me write the letter?' urged the client.

'You and I, in the present state of our mind, could not come at the same conclusion in reference to what is harsh and what is mild,' said Mr. Trueman, 'therefore I cannot consent that you shall write one word of the proposed reply—I *must* write it.'

'Well, I suppose then I shall have to submit. When will it be ready?'

'Come this afternoon, and I will give you the draft, which you will copy and sign.'

In the afternoon, Mr. Singleton came, and received the letter prepared by Mr. Trueman. It ran thus, after the date and formal address—

'I regret that my proposition did not meet your approbation. The most of the settlement which I suggested was the result of a careful consideration of our mutual interests. Be kind enough to suggest to Mr. Trueman, any plan which you think would lead to an early and amicable adjustment of our business. You may rely upon my consent to it, if it meets his approbation.'

'Is it possible Mr. Trueman, that you expect *me* to sign such a cringing letter as that?' said Mr. Singleton, throwing it down; and walking backward and forward with great irritation of manner.

'Well, what is your objection to it?' replied Mr. Trueman, mildly; for he was prepared for such an exhibition of feeling.

'Objection! How can you ask such a question! Am I to go on my knees to him, and beg him to do me justice? No, I'll sacrifice every shilling I have in the world, first, the scoundrel.'

'You wish to have your business settled, do you not?' asked Mr. Trueman, looking him steadily in the face.

'Of course I do—*honorably settled!*'

'Well, let me hear what you mean by an honorable settlement.'

The young man hesitated a moment, and said,

'Why I mean ——.'

'You mean a settlement in which your interest shall be equally considered with that of Mr. Williams.'

'Yes, certainly, and that ——.'

'And that,' continued Mr. Trueman, 'Mr. Williams in the settlement shall consider and treat you as a gentleman?'

'Certainly I do; but this is more than he has done.'

'Well, never mind. Let what has passed go for as much as it is worth. The principal point of action is in the present.'

'But I will never send that mean cringing letter, though.'

'You mistake its whole tenor, I assure you, Mr. Singleton. You have allowed your angry feelings to blind you. You certainly carefully considered before you adopted it, the proposed basis of settlement, did you not?'

'Of course I did.'

'So the letter I have prepared for you states. Now as an honest and honorable man, you are I am sure, willing to grant to him the same privilege which you ask for yourself, viz: that of proposing a plan of settlement.—Your proposition does not seem to please him; now it is but fair that he should be invited to state how he wishes the settlement to be made—and in giving such an invitation, a gentleman should use gentlemanly language.'

'But he don't deserve to be treated like a gentleman. In fact he has no claim to that title,' said the young man.

'If he has none, as you say, *you* profess to *be* a gentleman, and all gentlemen should prove by their actions and words that they are *gentlemen.*'

'I can't say that I am convinced by what you say; but, as you seem to be bent on having your own way, why, let me copy the thing and sign it,' said the young man, suddenly changing his manner.

'There, now,' he added, passing across the table the brief letter he had copied, 'I suppose he'll think me a low-spirited fellow after he gets that; but he's mistaken. After its all over, I'll take good care to tell him that it didn't contain my sentiments.'

'Come to-morrow afternoon, and I think we'll have things in a pretty fair way;' he said, looking up with his usual pleasant smile, and he finished the direction of the letter.

* * * * * * *

'Good morning, Mr. Singleton,' he said as the gentleman entered his office on the succeeding day.

'Good morning, sir,' responded the young man, 'Well, have you heard from that milk-and-water letter of yours? I can't call it mine.'

'Yes, here is the answer. Take a seat, and I will read it to you,' said the old gentleman.

'Well let's hear it.'

'Dear George: I have your kind and gentlemanly note of yesterday, in reply to my harsh, unreasonable, and ungentlemanly one of the day before. We have both been playing the fool; but you are ahead of me in becoming sane. I have examined, since I have got your note, more carefully the tenor of your proposition for a settlement, and it meets my views precisely. My foolish anger kept me from seeing it before. Let our mutual friend, Mr. Trueman, arrange the matter according to the plan mentioned, and I shall most heartily acquiesce.

'Yours, etc. THOMAS WILLIAMS.'

'He never wrote that letter in the world!' exclaimed Singleton, starting on his feet.

'You know his writing, I presume,' said Mr. Trueman, handing him the letter.

'It's Thomas Williams' own hand, as a live!' ejaculated Singleton; on glancing at the letter.—'My old friend, Thomas Williams; the best natured fellow in the world!' he continued, his feelings undergoing a sudden and entire revolution. 'What a fool I have been!'

'And how foolish have I been too!' said Williams, advancing from an adjoining room, at the same time extending his hand towards Singleton.

'God bless you, my dear friend!' exclaimed Singleton, grasping his hand. 'Why, what has been the matter with us both?'

'My young friends,' said old Mr. Trueman, one of the kindest hearted men in the world, rising and advancing towards them, 'I have known you long, and have always esteemed you both. This pleasant meeting and reconciliation, you perceive is my arrangement. Now let me give you a precept that will make friends and keep friends. It has been my motto through life, and I don't know that I have an enemy in the world. It is this—

'*A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger.*'

MISSISSIPPI vs. ALL TEXAS.

An incident occurred in Mississippi not many years ago, which has never been published to our knowledge, although it has been circulated in private circles to considerable extent, and we now give it to the admiring world in print, as we hope for the first time. In some particular portion of Mississippi, no matter where, lived an individual who held an exalted rank in the regular militia of the State; he had been duly elected major, and commissioned by his Excellency the Governor, to fulfil the duties of that exalted and responsible situation. He was familiarly called major, looked up to as major, attended all the military balls as major, visited all the families as major, was the authority in all military matters as major, was treated by every body—at the bar—as major, and was the most popular man in the country except the sheriff.

But in war, as in love, there are rivals, and so the major M. M., Mississippi militia, learned one day, when a big fellow, who had been as wild as a rum cherry tree all his life, returned from Texas, where he had been sojourning for several years. He wrote his name on the books of the hotel "Major J. Johnson, Texas," in a conspicuous hand, and thereby astonished all his old comrades and fellowtownsmen. The major—the real Simon Pure M. M. major, glanced at the autograph contemptuously, and remarked that he was only a Texas major, and it wan't no kind of use for him to put no no kind of airs, and if the Texas major ever crossed his parade ground, he hoped to be ambuscaded if he didn't make him right about face a leetle atom quicker than he ever seed reg'lars do it. If he didn't he warn't a major of M. M., Mississippi militia—that's all.

One day the M. M. major was sitting on the second story balcony of the hotel, whittling a shingle, "his custom always of an afternoon," when upon his secure hour stole the Texas major, and drew his chair by his. After a very brief conversation, both majors became very much excited and showed fight The M. M. major threw down his glove—no, his shingle—and challenged his opponent to single combat, informing him that he could double up all the Texas majors in creation!

"The combat thickens—on ye brave!"

shouted the village lawyer, who had been attracted to the spot, as well as a number of others. "Go it, Texas!" cried another. "Let into him, major, exclaimed a third. They closed, and the blows rained fast and thick upon each other's faces.

"Lay on, Macduff,
And d—d be he who first cries 'Hold! enough!'"

"Good lick, major!" shouted the excited lawyer: "Hit him again! he's got no friends!" "Hurra for Texas!" yelled the Texas major, as he obtained a momentary advantage: "Where's your M. M. major now?" "Hurra for the major!" shouted the crowd, as the champion of the "Mississippi Militia vs. All Texas" in his turn planted a good blow in his adversary's face. "Heave him over the railin', major!" they continued—"Hurra!"

Both combatants fought nobly, and their colors—red—were freely streaming over their faces. Now comes the tug of war, for Greek *has* met Greek! They have clenched and struggle fiercely—they near the railing—the Texas major has the advantage—he avails himself of it, and flings his antagonist over; and then, uttering a "Cock a-doodle-do!" and a "Hurra for the Lone Star!" retires down stairs, to treat the whole bar-room.

The other major was picked up in a state of insensibility, with a couple of broken ribs, and carried to bed, when the doctor was summoned to attend him, and friends crowded around his couch with brandy, camphorated spirits, hot vinegar and other restoratives. After some time the sufferer was restored to consciousness, and raised himself up in his bed and stared around him with wild astonishment, unable to account for the crowd around him. The doctor, feeling his pulse with one hand and holding his watch in the other, gently inquired, "Well, major, how are you now?" "Well, I'm just so's to be able to sit up. How do you find yourself?" replied the major. "How does your side feel, major?" continued the doctor. "Tolerably well mashed, I consider!" replied the major. "And how's your head, major?" inquired the doctor. "Aches like blue blazes!" said the major, pressing his hand to his bruised brow. "But what's it all about? How did I come in this fix?" "Don't you recollect the events that have recently transpired?" said the doctor; "don't you recollect having a fight." "Well," replied the major, vaguely, "'pears to me I do recollect some sort of a skrimmage." "Don't you recollect that terrible fall you had from the second-story balcony?" "Well, now I think of it," replied the major, endeavoring to collect his scattered senses, "I remember I *did* have a fight and that *somebody* was thrown over the gallery, *but I thought it was that d—d Texas major.*"

The following from the St. Louis Reveille is clever:

"GETTING INTO THE PICTURE."—Yesterday, a tall, stout, good-looking young fellow, dressed in a full black stuit, having under one arm a bundle of dry goods, and tucked under the other, apparently, a young wife, walked up from the Illinois ferry boat, and came to a halt opposite the notion stand, beneath the market The pictures strung along the the wall attracted the attention of both. The girl had a bran, span new white muslin on; a string of blue beads encircled her (we won't say alabaster) neck, which was slightly tinged by the kisses of the *Sol*, (we don't mean our "old Sol,") a white veil shrouded part of her features; a feather fan hung suspended by a red ribbon from her arm, and from beneath her dress peeped out a shoe of white kid, which, to all appearance, had a foot in it, and as if to finish the *tout ensemble*, a pair of pantalets hung gracefully around her ankles. The hand and arm to which the fan was suspended, ever and anon conveyed to the bride's mouth—we insist that she was a *bride*—an *apple!*—She handled the fruit naturally—and as he pretty little pleased mouth took it in, she chuckled at the "Picture."

"Jake," said she, after examining the "hull on 'em," "there's two pictures jest like us, when you got so mad about Charley Delsy comin' to see me."

"Wher is they?" inquired Jake.

"Why, them," replied his spouse, "them as is got 'the lover's quarrel,' writ under one, and 'the reconciliation' under t'other, with the young fellar and gal kissin'—don't you recollect how we jest made it up after the same way! I'd like to have them to hang up home, jest to bar it in mind."

Jake chuckled now, and looking down under his duxy's bonnet, he said:

"Thar is two others in that ar collection of pictures I'd a good deal rather hev."

"Which is they, Jake," she replied.

"Why, that one," said Jake, "as says beneath, 'the marriage,' and the t'other one thar, which says, '*the first baby.*'"

"Why, you Jake," appealed his wife, "you good-for-nothin' rascal, to be talkin' this way in a strange big city, right in the street, in open daylight—I reckon you better buy the hull four on 'em, and be done at wunst."

"Well, by grief, it's a good notion," said Jake; "I will, for they just make a full set of picturs and tell the hull story 'thout talkin' a atom." Jake did buy them.

THE ARKANSAS MAN WHO NEVER SAW A PIANO.—One time an Arkansas man, a genuine character who had been born and bred in the backwoods, happened to be in a river town on the banks of the 'Father of Waters,' when one of its largest and most magnificent steamboats was lying at the pier. Our hero was magnificently clad in a wolf skin cap, and blue homespun trowsers, thrust into his enormous cow-hide boots. His huge red hands were adorned with brass rings, and numerous warts as large as nutmegs, which gave note of his approach as he walked, like the rattle of the reptile. Attracted by the sound of music, the genius strolled on board the boat and accosted the captain:

'Mornin' stranger? Pretty peart music hereabouts. What moughtn't it come out of?'

'A piano forte, sir?'

'A what?'

'Piano forte?'

'Never heern of one of them 'ere things before. Where mought it be st

From our Extra.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1848.

We hasten to lay before our readers, in a slip, the following important news, as well from the Seat of War, as from Europe. The bearer of despatches spoken of by the Picayune, passed through this place yesterday, en route for Washington. We need make no comments. Our readers can form their own opinions as to the probabilities of peace. It will be seen that we now get our earliest *northern* news via Charleston, the Telegraph being complete from that city to New York and Boston:

From the N. O. Picayune, Feb. 13.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW ORLEANS.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The steamship New Orleans, Captain Edward Auld, to whom we are indebted for the prompt delivery of our correspondence, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, having sailed the afternoon of Tuesday last, the 8th inst. She brought over sixty officers of the army. Most of them are ordered on the recruiting service. The New Orleans had some thirty other cabin passengers, and about 190 discharged soldiers and quartermaster's men. The ship has made an extraordinary run

Mr. Freaner arrived at Vera Cruz on Sunday last, the 6th inst., bearing despatches from Gen'l Scott for the Government at Washington. He was only four days from the city of Mexico. He sailed on Monday, the 7th inst., on board the U. S. steamer Iris, for Mobile. The New Orleans was detained for two days to give the Iris time to get in ahead—*why*, is scarcely known. The New Orleans, however, overtook the Iris, and passed her before she touched the Balize. The despatches bro't by Mr. Freaner are of the utmost importance. The nature of them was not generally known at Vera Cruz, but from a source in which we have abiding confidence, we learn that the Mexican Congress has sent in terms of peace, which Gen'l Scott has taken the responsibility of accepting. One of the articles of this arrangement is, that twelve thousand United States troops shall remain in Mexico until certain obligations are fulfilled—the remainder of the troops to be withdrawn.

We learn further that the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were signed on the first day of February by the Mexican Government, and that no doubt was entertained that the Mexican Congress, which was to meet in a few days, would ratify the same by a large majority. By the terms of this treaty we understand that the U. States obtain the boundary of the Rio Grande, New-Mexico and Upper California. The pecuniary consideration for these concessions is a mere trifle compared with that proposed in the conference at Tacubaya.

Our dates by this arrival are to the evening of the 2d inst. from the city of Mexico, and the information given above comes to us thro' so many channels and in such authentic form that we see no reason to question the fact.

We are almost overwhelmed by letters and papers by this arrival, but give below as many of our letters as we can possibly find room for.

Orizaba was captured on the 26th ult. A full account of the expedition is furnished us by one of our special correspondents, who accompanied it His narrative is intensely interesting, but it is so long that we cannot possibly find room for it this morning. One of the purposes of the expedition was to capture Gen. Santa Anna at Tehuacan. The wily Mexican, however, effected his escape through the treachery of one of his countrymen.

Commodore Perry returned on the 8th inst. to Vera Cruz, from an expedition to Tlacatalpam and other towns south.

Two large trains left Vera Cruz on the 7th ult.—one for Orizaba, under Col. Bankhead, consisting of over 1500 men, and the other for the city of Mexico, under the command of Major Caldwell, of the Voltiguers.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz on the 24th ult. against the guerrillas does not appear to have effected much. They had two or three brushes with the enemy, but no great harm was done on either side. In the Free American of the 4th inst., we find an explanatory statement in regard to it, bur we have not room for it.

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Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 15, 1848.

From what I have heard I am satisfied of the correctness of the information imparted to me in Jalapa, by an intelligent merchant who has resided there several years, that an attempt would be made to raise a national insurrection, but, as it struck me at the time, and, as has since been verified, the conspirators had not sufficient courage or energy to attempt the execution of their plans. The design appears to have been to raise simultaneously in this city, in Puebla and Jalapa, and attack the garrisons, but especially the officers. Circumstances have come to light which serve to convince, that no portion of the respectable inhabitants here were implicated in the affair; on the contrary, they were desirous of the plot being discovered, and it was from them information of the design was obtained. The Padre Jarauta, it is confidently said, was in the city a day or two before the attack was to have been made, and was active in his efforts to excite the people and to perfect the plan. It is probable that he will give no trouble to us for some time, if ever, as there is but little doubt he was severely wounded in the brush he had a few nights since with the party of Rangers under Col. Hays. His horse and his saddle, stained with blood, and a cloak with his name on it, also stained, were captured, and a Mexican officer, whose skull was fractured by being thrown by his horse against a stone wall, in the flight, before dying, said Jarauta was wounded. I would look upon the capture of Jarauta as the most valuable that can be made, and an expedition will be started from here in a few days, which there is strong hopes will result in his capture and perhaps that of Santa Anna himself. The capture of Jarauta would be valuable, because he is active, energetic and talented, and is possessed of more courage than any of his brother robbers. There is but little doubt, too, that Salazar was in the city upon an errand similar to that of Jarauta, but he, like his co-laborer, found it prudent to shorten his visit.

The expedition to which I refer will consist of about four hundred mounted men, half Texan rangers and half dragoons, under the command of Gen'l Lane, whose activity in the neighborhood of Puebla, in routing the different bodies of the enemy, with severe losses, from their rendezvous, gives promise that he will not return without achieving something important, if there is a possibility of doing so. The expedition will be absent some ten or twelve days, and after thoroughly scouring this valley, in which it is known there are several guerrilla bands, will strike for high game in the direction of Orizaba. D. S.

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MEXICO, Jan. 21.

The expedition under the command of Gen. Lane which left this city on Tuesday last, consisted of a portion of Col. Hays' Texas regiment, with the gallant Colonel himself, and two companies of the 3d Dragoons under the command of Major Polk. Mr. Scully, your special correspondent, accompanies the party, and will doubtless keep you fully advised of all its movements.

The Star of Wednesday published an extract from a letter of the Secretary of War, which contains an eloquent and well merited tribute to the high military skill and bravery of Gen. Scott and the army under his command. This is as it should be. Such testimonials, coming from so distinguished a source, are gratifying to the gallant army whose achievements have so richly deserved them, and are not without their effect on the day of battle.

I enclose you a letter from Gen Bravo to the editor of Los Debates, a new journal published in Queretaro, some copies of which I sent you by the courier who left on the 13th. It was drawn forth by a late publication of Santa Anna's, in which the "Napoleon of the West" charges Bravo with cowardice in his defence of Chapultepec. The gallant veteran, whose humanity to our prisoners here will not soon be forgotten, writes in an indignant tone, and all who were present at the storming of Chapultepec know the falsity of the charge brought against him by the "hero of a hundred defeats."

The Monitor says that Padre Jarauta is neither dead nor severely wounded—that he escaped with a slight wound in the hand. It adds that he had only twenty men in his late skirmish with the Texans, and that since his *success* in that affair his force has rapidly increased. This is about as near the truth as the Monitor generally gets. His saddle, which was reeking with blood, tells a different tale as to his wound, and the precipitate flight of his band, does not look much like success. He has two powerful enemies to contend with—the Texans and the native spy command of Col. Dominguez; should he fall into the hands of either, his race is run.

I wrote to you some time ago that the Governor had licensed several gaming houses, wisely concluding that as he could not repress the evil he would turn it into a source of profit. The result has been favorable. Nearly all of the petty gambling establishments which infested every quarter of the city have been repressed, and the rank and file of the army, who were fast becoming demoralized, already show the beneficial effects of the measure—Some of the licensed houses present queer scenes. In one, the *Gran Sociedad*, there are no less than eleven tables, where all sorts of gaming may be had at the shortest notice—monte being decidedly the favorite. An uninitiated spectator would be astonished at the piles of gold and silver displayed on the tables, and the *sang froid* with which some of the betters stake and lose small fortunes. The Mexican exceeds all others in the coolness with which he sees his last dollar melt from before his eyes, and when "broke," he turns from the table, lights his cigar, and walks off, without moving a muscle of his countenance. The following advertisement, taken from the Star, will give an idea of the spread of civilization in the land of the Mexitli:

NOTICE—The proprietor hereby informs the officers and citizens of the United States and Mexico, that the Grand Sociedad Del Progresso is licensed for gaming. Gentlemen are invited to call, as all kinds of gaming and the best the market affords, will always be found on his tables and at the bar.

☞One half hour without port.

Show me an establishment in the U. States where "all kinds of gaming and the best the market affords" can be found on the tables "and at the bar." Our superiority is manifest.

Upon the discovery of the intended insurrection, some days ago, many persons supposed to be implicated were arrested, and among them the celebrated Dr. Mariano Otero. Yesterday he was liberated, the Governor being fully satisfied of his innocence. The doctor was formerly the leader of the *Moderado* party here, and for a number of years edited the "Sigio XIX."

The advance of Gen. Marshall's train came in this morning, and Col. Miles with the rear, will be in to-morrow. The mail is in the rear, *of course*. C. C.

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MEXICO, Jan'y 22, 1848.

The boys in the streets are selling an address to the Mexican people, signed by the notorious Jarauta He calls upon the people to awake from their lethargy and rally around his standard in defence of his just rights. He concludes that the God of Battles has, for some unaccountable purpose of his own, favored the Yankees heretofore, but that "luck must turn some time," and as the tide of success is now at the flood, he conjures the greasers not to neglect the favorable opportunity.

The following note from our Vera Cruz correspondent relieves us from all anxiety in regard to Mr. Peoples:

VERA CRUZ, Jan'y 25th.

The non-arrival of Mr. Peoples is accounted for, as he left with the escort that took the mail a week after Col. Miles left, and he was met on the road by several who came down.

We find in the papers from Mexico the following orders of Gen'l Scott, one of which is strikingly illustrative of his humanity and soldierly feelings:

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, January 20, 1848.
[General Orders—No. 26.]

For the information and convenience of merchants in the interior, who are importers of foreign goods through the custom house at Vera Cruz, it is ordered that, in future, payments may be made in advance, on account of duties on such goods, to the Chief Paymaster, Major Kirby, at this place, and to the Paymasters at Puebla and Jalapa, respectively, for the benefit of the military chest in this army.

Receipts, in triplicate, will be given in the case of each payment, and be attested and registered by the commanding officers at Puebla and Jalapa, respectively, and at this place by the Superintendent (Major Gardner) of Assessments. Two of those receipts will be delivered to the payer, or his agent, to entitle him to a credit at the custom house for the amount expressed therein, and the other receipt be transmitted, by the attester, to the proper accounting officer at Washington, to be charged against the receiver.

When it happens that the money may be more needed, on account of the public service, by one of the other disbursing officers, (the Chief Quartermaster or Commissary) at the place of such payments, the commanding officer will direct the transfer of the money from the receiving paymaster accordingly.

By command of Major General Scott:
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, January 20, 1848.
[GENERAL ORDERS—No 27.]

It is represented that some of our gallant men who have recently died in general hospital, have not been buried with due solemnity. The General-in-Chief is certain that no blame can be attached either to the Chaplains of the Army or to the Catholic Priests of the city. On due notice, they, no doubt, would promptly have performed the duties of their holy offices at the graves of the deceased.

It is ordered that the body of no soldier, no matter what his rank, if not executed as a felon, shall be buried in future, without the customary military honors, unless the presence of the enemy may render the ceremony impracticable, and also without giving notice to some clergyman, at hand, according to the religion of the deceased.

Patients who die in general hospital will be promptly reported, by the senior surgeon of the hospital, to Brig. Gen. Smith, if the deceased belongs to the regular army, or to the senior officer of the volunteers present, if the deceased be a volunteer, who, respectively, will take care to make all proper arrangements for the funerals. By order of Maj Gen. Scott.
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

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From the American Star of Jan. 20.

FROM QUERETARO.—We have nothing of importance from the seat of Government. The *pronunciamento* of the State of San Luis Potosi had created some excitement, and the Mexicans were about making a reply to what is termed so "rebellious" a document. It is in contemplation to send the response to all the States There was no quorum of members present, although several meetings of those in attendance had been held. When shall we have something of interest from Queretaro? Pena y Pena is in the Presidential chair; but, notwithstanding the appeal in his recent address, the members do not come together. The bold stand taken by the important State of San Luis, appears to have taken the Supreme Government by surprise. As its policy and course in relation to the war are the main grounds of the rebellion, we have some curiosity to see the document which is promised in reply to the San Luis manifesto.

In the Star of the 22d ult., we find the following paragraph in regard to the *pronunciamento* of San Luis:

The basis of the plan proves to have been nothing more than part of a proposition made by the Vice Governor to the Congress of the State, and, as it was not admitted, both the Governor and Vice Governor endeavored to coerce the Congress by threatening to bring up the National Guard and turn out the members, but which threat was not carried into execution as the commandant general Amador, was opposed to the proposition, and also the regular troops under his command. The conduct of the Govesnor is the more atrocious in endeavoring to employ the customary military tyrany, as only a very short time before, in his opening sessional address to the Congress of the State, he had argued that the system of commandantes general and government troops should be abolished, as having had the practice of controlling the legislative and civil power. These propositions were printed in an unofficial paper and sent to this city, where the preface to them announcing the four States being agreed, is reported to have been added by the partizans here.

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FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Matamoras Flag of the 2d inst. reached us only yesterday, the number of the 6th having preceded it. We extract some items:

A report reached us yesterday that General Mejia, with despatches from the Mexican government at Queretaro, passed through San Luis Potosi, on his way to Gen. Wool's headquarters at Monterey. Why despatches from the Mexican government should be sent to Gen. Wool we cannot determine, unless Gen. Scott is some way concerned in forwarding them, and he adopts this as the speediest means of acquainting Gen. Wool with arrangements entered into while the rumored peace propositions are being listened to. There may be nothing at all in the report, but it comes from a respectable source, and we give it.

Rumor states a duel is to be fought at the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 5th inst. The parties are gentlemen well known and highly esteemed in this city and elsewhere, and the cause of quarrel is stated, but we deem it improper to make the affair further public, earnestly hoping that the difficulty may be amicably adjusted before the meeting takes place.

A private letter from Saltillo, dated 24th ult., received by mail yesterday, gives the following information:—On the 19th inst., five Mexican guerrillas were hung on a gallows erected for the purpose in the main plaza of Saltillo, having been convicted of the murder of three discharged Mississippians, at Rinconada Pass. Some twenty-five or more Texan Rangers deserted at Saltillo on the 22d, and are supposed to be making their way back to their homes in Texas. Business at Saltillo was quite active, and goods in demand, with small stocks on hand.

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From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 18.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA AT NEW YORK.

Later from Europe!

An improved state of Affairs in Europe.

Yesterday, about twelve o'clock, our corrospondent at Baltimore forwarded us a despatch, giving the state of the market in Liverpool, up to the time of the sailing of the Hibernia from Liverpool, which are inserted below.

They present a more favorable appearance than was exhibited at the time of the sailing of the Sarah Sands, although the quotations for fair Up lands remain at the same figures.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to 4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 28.—We had a flat and unsteady market to commence the week with, and easier prices, but for the last three days there has been a gradual improvement in the demand, and prices of American descriptions have gained steadiness. They are now fully as high as on Friday last. Holders of Surat and Egyptian also firm, whilst forced sales are being made in Pernambuco and other sorts, and the market for Brazils is fully ¼d. lower, and our quotations are almost nominal. Exporters have taken 500 bales of American. Speculators nothing.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 29.—Cotton.—The demand is good, and there has been an advance of ¼d on the lower and midd ing qualities of Uplands. No change has taken place in the price of New Orleans and Mobile. Sea Islands, Georgia are quoted at 7¼d a 16d; stained do. at 6 a 6¼. Uplands, fair 4¾d; New Orleans, 3¾ a 6d; Mobile 3, 3¾, 4 and 4¾.

SECOND DESPATCH.

About 9 o'clock last evening the Telegraphic pen again gave note that we were to receive further intelligence, and we were pleased to learn that on the 28th January, in London, there was a general appearance of improvement in the money market. The influx of specie was large, and money abundant. There had been but few failures, and those of minor importance, caused by the suspension of houses engaged in the India trade.

The following particulars are given of the state of the market for Breadstuffs:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Wheat has declined 2 cents. Flour is scarce, holders at late prices. Corn and Meal dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Wheat declined 2 cents; Carolina Rice 18 to 22 per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—Corn Meal 14s 6d per 196 lbs; market dull. Best Western Flour 29s. Indian Corn 32s.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Corn has declined, except best, to 28s 6d a 29s.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Wheat inactive—little in quiry for Flour.

The Petersburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia markets for Breadstuffs were unchanged.

]The Northern mail this evening brings the Hibernia's news in detail. Spirits turpentine was in better request in London, on the 29th January, and an advance of 2s per cwt. English drawn is quoted at 35s 6d a 36; American 36s to 37s. 1000 barrels rough reported at a shade under 7s. Rosin rather dull, Am. 3s.]

Skillful Surgical Operation.—The Raleigh Star states that Dr. F. J. Haywood, assisted by Dr. Richard Haywood, removed a wen weighing a pound and four ounces, from under the arm of Mr. Leroy Moore, of Wake county, on the 5th inst. By means of Chloroform, administered by Dr. W. R. Scott, the patient was thrown into a deep sleep, and while in that state the wen was removed, the process occupying 11 minutes, without the slightest shrinking or flinching, any more than if the man had been actually dead. On the next day the patient was sitting up, said he had suffered no pain, except some soreness. *Observer.*

Remarkable Coincidence.—There are at this moment residing in one house in Charleston, three individuals, natives of Scotland, and born in the same village. They emigrated to this country at different periods, and settled in different parts of the United States, and are not blood relations. The united ages of the three reach 222 years, making an average of 74 years each, and all are sound in body and mind, and active participants in the great drama of life, in the several spheres in which they move.—*Charleston Courier.*

☞The letter of our friend B—, at Fayetteville has been received and will be attended to.

From the Albany Atlas.

MEXICAN WAR.

Report of Judge Fine, of the N. Y. Legislature, on the Mexican War.

The minority report of Messrs. Fine and Betts on the origin and justice of the Mexican war, will be found in another column. It has the great merit of brevity. It is a recital of facts, with little, if any, accompaniment of words in illustration or enforcement of the positions to which they lead; and if it convinces any, it is by the cogency of facts, and not by the adroitness or skilful and deceptive array of language.

It is in happy contrast, in its accuracy of statement and its strict reliance on facts, as well as in its positions, with the address of the majority.

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Minority Report of the Senate Committee on the Governor's Message.

The undersigned, a minority of the Senate Committee on that part of the Governor's message which relates to the Mexican war, beg leave to report:

1st. The war was begun by Mexico; we had cause of war against Mexico, and would have been justified in beginning the war, but did not.

Mr. Forsyth sums up the wrongs committed by Mexico, in his letter of May, 1837, to our minister in Mexico:

"These wrongs are of a character which cannot be tolerated by any government endued with a just self respect, with a proper regard for the opinions of other nations, or with an enlightened concern for the permanent welfare of those portions of its people who may be engaged in foreign commerce.

"Treasure belonging to citizens of the United States has been seized by Mexican officers in its transit from the capital to the coast.

"Vessels of the United States have been captured, detained, and condemned, upon the most frivolous pretexts.

"Duties have been exacted upon others, notoriously against law, or without law. Others have been employed, and in some instances retained in the Mexican service, without compensation to their owners.

"Citizens of the United States have been imprisoned for long periods of time, without being informed of the offences with which they may have been charged. Others have been murdered and robbed by Mexican officers on the high seas, without any attempt to bring the guilty to justice."

War was commenced by Mexico in the murder of Cross and Turner, and soon after, 24th April, 1846, by the capture of Thornton and his party. On that day, General Arista officially notified Gen'l Taylor that hostilities had commenced.

On the day before, (23d April) Paredes, the President, issued his proclamation declaring war. He says:

"Having determined in the beginning of the year to adopt a more vigorous policy, he had ordered the Mexican army to attack the American troops."

On the 18th April, 1846, Paredes wrote to Ampudia it was indispensable hostilities should commence. The language of Paredes is—

"At the present day I suppose you, at the head of that valiant army, are either fighting already, or are preparing for the operations of a campaign. It is indispensable hostilities be commenced. yourself taking the initiative against the enemy."

As soon as the capture of Thornton and party was known at Washington, Congress declared (10th May, 1846,) war existed between Mexico and the United States—2 noes in the Senate, 14 in the House. The act gave power to the President to prosecute the existing war to a speedy and successful termination.

2d. Mexico was not justifiable in making war.

The cause, and the only cause, put forth by the Mexican government, is the annexation of Texas

Bocanegra, the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in his letter to W. Thompson, our minister, August 23d, 1843, says:

"The Mexican Government will consider as equivalent to a declaration of war, an act for the incorporation of Texas into the United States."

He repeats this in his letter of September, 1843, and in his letter of 11th November, 1843, he declares, by express order of his government, that war will be the inevitable consequence of the annexation of Texas.

12th March, 1846, the Mexican minister writes to our minister:

"The Supreme Government had beforehand declared it would look upon such an act (the annexation of Texas) as *casus belli*, and, as a necessary cousequence, war was the only resort of the Mexican government."

6th March, 1845, the Mexican minister at Washington wrote to our government, protesting against the annexation of Texas as an act of aggression. As a consequence, he declared his mission had terminated; he demanded and received his passports, and returned home.

1st March, 1845, the joint resolutions were passed by Congress to annex Texas This was not a sufficient ground of war; Texas being an independent nation.

March, 1836, the Texan government issued her declaration of independence. 21st April, 1836, was the battle of San Jacinto. In May, 1836, Santa Anna signed a treaty, acknowledging her independence. In 1837, the independence of Texas was acknowledged by the United States, and afterwards by France, England, and Beigium.

Mr. Webster reasons upon the point as follows:

"From the time of the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same internal signs of independence as Mexico herself, and with quite as much stability of government. Practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal powers of the world, no hostile foot has found rest within her territory for six or seven years. Since 1837, the United States have regarded Texas as an independent sovereignty as much as Mexico." See letter of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, to our minister in Mexico, July 8th, 1842.

3d. It is said by some, that Mexico is justifiable in carrying on the war, because the President claims the boundary of Texas to be the Rio Grande.

Our Congress, by the act of 31st December, 1845, has made the same claim, by establishing post routes between the Neuces and Rio Grande, and a district for the collection of duties. Texas, when she became an independent republic, made the same claim. Land was located between the Neuces and the Rio Grande by the Texan government; the laws of Texas was extended over it; a post office was established; counties and courts of justice were organized.

The Texan government defend the boundary of the republic, December 19, 1836, as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Sabine river, and running west along the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, to the mouth of the Rio Grande; thence up the principal stream of that river to the source; thence due north to the 42d degree of north latitude; thence along the boundary line as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain, to the beginning."

With this boundary Texas was acknowledged independent by the United States in 1837, and annexed in 1845. Santa Anna acknowledged the Rio Grande as the boundary in his treaty of May, 1836.

The country between the Sabine and the Rio Grande was ceded by the United States to Spain by the Florida treaty of 1819, which was negotiated by Mr. Adams as Secretary of State; Mexico and Texas succeeded to this title.

Mr. Webster, in his official letter as Secretary of State, to our minister in Mexico, July 8th, 1842, says: "By the Florida treaty of 22d of February, 1819, the territory between the Sabine and the Rio Grande was confirmed by the United States to Spain."

Mr. Clay, in his letter of April 17th, 1844, published in the National Intelligencer, says: "The United States ceded and relinquished to Spain, by the treaty of 1819, the country between the Sabine and the Rio del Norte, by which the Sabine was substituted for the Rio del Norte as our western boundary."

Before the treaty of 1819, the United States claimed the boundary to the Rio Grande, and exercised jurisdiction over it. This is so stated in the letter of our minister in Mexico (Mr. Poinsett) to Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, Sept. 20, 1825. Mr. Monroe, in 1816, gave directions for the removal of squatters on this territory. The country so far west as the Rio Grande was purchased by the United States to France, under the Louisiana treaty of 1804. Mr. Clay says, in his letter of April 17th, 1844, "The United States acquired title to Texas—extending, as I believe, to the Rio del Norte—by the treaty of Louisiana." Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, our ministers at Madrid, wrote to the Spanish government 28th January, 1805:

"The boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded to the United States by France, are the river Perdido on the east, and the river Bravo on the west. The United States are convinced they have not a better right to New Orleans, under the cession, than to the whole district of territory described."

Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, writes March 30, 1804, to Mr. Livingston, our minister in France:

"In nine of Jan. 21, I informed you that Louisiana had been transferred by the French commissioner to our commissioner, on the 20th December That Mr. Lausatt (the commissioner) had said it extended westwardly to the Rio Bravo, otherwise called Rio del Norte."

In his letter of January 31, 1804, Mr. Madison says:

"With respect to the western extent of Louisiana, Mr. Lausatt held a language most satisfactory. He considered the Rio Bravo, or Del Norte, as far as the 30th degree north latitude, as the true boundary on that side."—*See 2d American State Papers, page* 574.

4th. Did the American troops move to the Rio Grande too soon?

Mr. Slidell presented his credentials to the Mexican government, at Mexico, 8th December, 1845.

The Mexican government refused to receive him, 21st December, 1845.

When the government at Washington received information of it, they gave orders (13th January, 1846) to General Taylor to march to the Rio Grande.

General Taylor left Corpus Christi, 11th March, 1846. This order was in conformity to Gen. Taylor's own suggestion and advice.

Gen. Taylor writes to the Secretary of War, October 4th, 1845:

"It is with great deference that I make any suggestion on topics which may become matters of delicate negotiation. But if our government, in settling the matter of boundary, make the line of the Rio Grande an ultimatum, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two suitable points, on or quite near that river."

In conclusion, we rejoice in the belief that there is a unanimity of sentiment between the national administration and a large majority of the people, and that the interests of the country require a termination of the war as speedily as is consistent with national honor. That the annexation of the whole of Mexico might probably prove destructive of our Union; and the overthrow of the nationality of Mexico, is not desirable; but, until a treaty can be formed, giving suitable indemnity for past wrongs, the war should be prosecuted with vigor. JOHN FINE.
JOHN M. BETTS.

February 1, 1848.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1848.

SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented.

M. Dix submitted a resolution, which lies over, authorizing inquiry into the propriety of purchasing a certain bust of Washington.

A large number of private bills were reported.

Mr. Cameron presented a memorial, from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Badger moved a reconsideration of the bill (returned from the House) increasing the medical staff of the army; which was carried; and, on his motion, the bill was indefinitely prosponed.

On motion of Mr. Yulee, the resolutions touching the question of slavery, were taken up.

Mr. Dickinson made a brief explanation in reference to his original resolutions.

Mr. Yulee concluded a speech, commenced yesterday, in support of his substitute. The resolutions, were then informally laid aside.

The ten regiment bill was taken up.

Mr. Upham spoke at length in opposition to the bill; and having concluded, on motion of Mr. Rusk, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr Kanffman submitted a resolution, which, after a party struggle, was adopted, terminating the debate on the Loan bill to-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Botts in the chair, and took up the Loan bill.

Mr. Crozier, in the course of his remarks, expressed the opinion that it was not the desire of the President of the U. States to make peace, and, at the conclusion of his speech, he said he would vote for the bill as reported by the committee of Wayes and Means, and against the substitute authorising an issue of Treasury notes.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., defended the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, and insisted that the revenue for the present year would go beyond them. During the month of January, just past, the receipts were three millions.

Mr. Hudson of Mass., thought that the deficit in the Treasury would be tweenty-six instead of sixteen millions, and that the revenue for this year will not exceed twenty-six millions of dollars.

At half past 4 o'clock, a motion was made that the committee rise; but there being no quorum the roll was called.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1848.

SENATE.—A resolution was offered providing for the appointment of ten military cadets, at large. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the resolutions from the House, voting thanks to Gen. Scott, staff and soldiers, were taken up, and passed by 46 ayes to 1 nay, (Mr. Hale.)

The resolution from the House, voting thanks to Gen. Taylor, &c., was taken up.—Mr. Crittenden moved to strike out the latter part of the resolution designating the achievements under Gen. Taylor, as "unsurpassed in the annals of the world," &c., assigning as a reason for the motion, that the uniform modest character of Gen. Taylor, as well as his established military character, did not need such an extraordinary flourish of words. Mr. C. proceeded to review the remarks of Mr. Hale, on a previous occasion, when the resolution was under consideration, and denounced them as erroneous in principle and dangerous in practice.

Mr. Hale declared he could not recognize the right of being catechised by those who declared the war unconstitutional and unjust, and yet were willing to vote men and money to prosecute it.

Mr. Foote made some personal allusions to Mr. Hale's course, in and out of Congress; and, in severe terms, denounced sundry prominent men and their efforts, in opposition to the war. He called attention to a pamphlet, written by John C. Wright, of N. H., entitled "Dick Crowningshield, the assassin, and Zack Taylor, the soldier," as expressing similar sentiments with those who denounced the war, in only little harsher terms.

Mr. Crittenden denied having attacked the morals or patriotism of Mr. Hale; but only spoke of the evils incidental to carrying out the doctrine of the party to which he belonged. He justified himself in declaring against the war, and in using efforts to conclude it, as best to subserve the honor of his country.

He claimed patriotism for his party, and did not deny it in their opponents; the only difference being as to the means of manifesting it.

Mr. Foote had no allusion to speeches here, but out doors—against which he believed posterity would record a just rebuke; words of sarcasm were too weak to express his contempt for them.

Mr. Crittenden continued in defence of his party's position.

Mr. Foote stated the receipt of a letter from Col. Thos. Marshall, in Mexico, declaring that but for the speeches of Mr. Clay, &c., peace might have been concluded.

Mr. Crittenden argued in favor of the right to speak upon all questions, and denied the position assumed in the letter. Mr. C. apologised for going into an irrelevant discussion.

Mr. Jefferson Davis followed in a patriotic speech—declining to follow the course the debate had taken.

The motion of Mr. Crittenden to amend the resolution was carried; and the resolution was passed, by a vote of 48 ayes to 1 nay, (Mr. Hale.)

The special order of the day was postponed; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Evans moved to reconsider the vote by which the debate on the loan bill was yesterday ordered to cease at 2 o'clock to-day. After an unsuccessful attempt to lay the motion on the table, it was disagreed to—yeas 93, nays 95.

The House went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Botts in the Chair—and resumed the consideration of the loan bill.

Mr Morehead defended the bill, as reported by the committee, and opposed the issuing, in connection with the loan, of Treasury notes.

Mr. Pollock took a similar view of the subject; and

Mr. Vinton closed the debate, replying to gentlemen who preceded him, and vindicating the present form of the bill.

The committee then proceeded to vote.—The amount of the loan was reduced to sixteen millions.

Mr. Hall offered an amendment, which was rejected, that no part of the money raised under the bill, shall be applied to the prosecution of the Mexican war.

Mr. McLean offered an amendment, levying a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on articles in the free list of the tariff, except gold and bullion, and clothing, and exempting from duty, coffee from the Netherlands.

This was ruled out of order.

The committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., offered a joint resolution of thanks to the officers, sailors and marines of the navy of the U. S. for their efficient co-operation with the army in the taking of Vera Cruz and the castle of Juan d'Ulloa. Objection was made to its introduction.

The House then adjourned.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1848.

SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented, and reports from committees made, of no public interest.

On motion of Mr. Yulee, the resolutions touching the subject of slavery, &c., were taken up; when he continued his remarks in favor of his substitute for the resolutions originally offered by Mr. Dickinson—contending, in chief, that the error of the times consists in the popular recognition of persons residing in territories, as *citizens*, when they are but *inhabitants*, and consequently possessing rights other than those under the National Constitution; that no prior law can interfere with the rights of inhabitants in new acquired territory—nor any act of Congress divert original rights. In the acquisition of territory, from Mexico, the Catholic religion might be found established, and, as Congress could not interfere in the matter we should have an "established" religion—an anomaly under our institutions.

Mr. Y. was proceeding to show the difficulties incidental to a recognition of the doctrines laid down in Mr. Dickinson's resolutions, but yielded for the special order of the day.

Mr Foote, however, obtaining the floor, contended that the sentiments just uttered would not be sanctioned by the South—and were decidedly illiberal to his (F's) party friends in the North.

Mr. Yulee desired to respond; but Mr. F., retaining the floor, yielded only to a motion to lay the resolutions aside.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up.

Mr. Rusk spoke at length in defence of the war and the bill. A large portion of his speech was devoted to exhibiting the evidence in support of the territorial limits of Texas; and the aggressions upon American citizens, &c.

Mr. R. having concluded, on motion of Mr. Greene, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker laid before the House the testimony recently taken in New York, in the case of the contested election between Messrs. Monroe and Jackson.

Mr. Palfrey asked leave to offer a joint resolution, declaring, as the sense of the House, that the war now waging ought to cease, and that our forces ought to be withdrawn from Mexico.

Mr. Stephens objected to the introduction of the resolution; and on his motion the House went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The loan bill was considered, and amendments voted on.

Mr. King, of Mass., offered one, to the first section, that no certificate shall be issued under this act until three commissioners shall be appointed by the President, and approved by the Senate, fully authorized to negotiate a peace between the United States and Mexico, on principles of reciprocal justice to both countries.

The amendment was rejected. Others were voted on.

The substitue of Mr. McKay, authorizing the issuing of Treasury notes in connection with the loan, was taken up.

To the clause authorizing to tax on tea and coffee, Mr. Colamer proposed to add that the tariff act of 1846 shall be repealed, and the act of 1842 restored—ayes 84, noes 95. So the amendment was rejected.

Mr King, of Mass., again offered his amendment that peace commissioners shall be appointed, and it was again voted down.

The substitute of Mr. McKay was rejected—104 to 105.

The committee rose, and the previous question was moved by Mr. Vinton, and seconded.

And the main question was ordered, and the amendments were under consideration when we closed our despatch. The bill will pass.

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WASHINGTON, Feb'y 18, 1848.

SENATE.—Several petitions were presented, and a number of reports made.

A bill amendatory of the law regulating the fees of Postmasters, was passed.

Mr. Baldwin submitted a series of resolutions providing that revenues received from Mexico, under recent levies, be appropriated, in part to the liquidation of old claims. Laid over.

A bill in favor of the widow of the late Lt. Col. Wm. McCrea, was taken up. From the discussion it was ascertained that Col McCrea, after serving his country, for upwards of forty years, upon active duty, died of the cholera, and consequently his widow could not share the benefit of the law pensioning widows.—Messrs. Hannegan, Benton, Clayton, and Badger, favored the bill; and Messrs. Niles and Pearce opposed it. The bill ultimately passed.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up.

Mr. Greene spoke at length in opposition to the bill; and, having concluded, Mr. Mason signified his intention to speak, when the bill was informally laid aside.

A resolution directing inquiry into the course of the Postmaster General, in charging letters bearing the "frank" of members, the superscription of which is in a different handwriting from that of the frank, was adopted.

A bill in favor of Mr. Black, late consul to Mexico, was passed.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Harralson, from the committee on military affairs, reported a joint resolution to refund to States or individuals moneys advanced for the benefit of volunteers; which was referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Burt, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be paid the amount due to the Texan regiment for mounted troops, who were called into service but discharged before joining the army; and that they be allowed for the horses lost by them and receive bounty lands.

He explained the design of the resolution. It appeared that Col. Curtis called upon the State of Texas for this regiment just before the battle of Buena Vista, as he was fearful that Gen. Urrea would attack him at Camargo, and that Gen. Taylor would need the force he used against Santa Anna. The regiment rendezvoused at San Antonio; and in May, when they had been but one day's march on their way to Camargo, they heard of the result of the battle, and were ordered to return and be mustered out of service. Their horses perished in consequence of the absence of forage; and the resolution proposed to place those brave men on the same footing as the troops called out by Gen. Gaines, for the relief of Gen. Taylor.

A short debate ensued, and at its termination, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until Tuesday.

Mr. King, of Georgia, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill, granting alternate sections of land to the Florida, Georgia, and Alabama railroad company; and it was referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Collamer moved to re-consider the vote, he thought that the subject ought to be referred to the committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. King explained, and said that if gent

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, February 25, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

WASHINGTON COLLINS, Esq., will receive subscriptions to the Journal in his neighborhood.

☞Our correspondent "C." shall be attended to next week.

☞We take occasion here to tender our best wishes to our friends in Wayne county, for the noble response they have made to our call upon the patrons of the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—Our democratic friends should bear in mind that a meeting of our party in this, New-Hanover county, will be held at the Court House, in this town, on Tuesday, of March County Court, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, &c. It is to be hoped that every section of the county will be fully represented. Every democrat should attend.

THEATRICAL.—The Thalian Association of Wilmington, gave a performance on Friday evening last, and, despite the unpropitiousness of the weather, the audience was one of the largest and most intelligent which we have seen in Wilmington for many a day. The pieces presented were, Tobin's comedy of "The Honey Moon," and "'Tis all a Farce." We will say, in *truth and reality*, that we have seldom witnessed a better performance than that of Friday night. The cast of characters was admirable. The pieces were richly and appropriately "dressed." Indeed, the whole performance did infinite credit to the gentlemen who compose the society.

FOREIGN QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We are pleased to find that an agency has been established in this town, for the delivery of the above valuable periodicals, free of charge for transportation or postage; and that Mr. Pierce, Book seller, will act as agent at Wilmington. The absence of such an arrangement has hitherto prevented these works from being as extensively circulated as could be wished, forming, as they do, a valuable auxiliary in diffusing a general knowledge of the literature of the day, and essential as they are, to those who mix with genteel society, or who possess a cultivated mind.

The price at which these books are furnished by the enterprising re-publishers is about one-third of what is paid in Great Britain; and by an arrangement recently entered into with the Messrs. Blackwoods, the Magazine will be issued in New York simultaneously with its appearance in London and Edinburgh—on the first of every month.

The price of the Periodicals is $3 per annum for any one of the Reviews or Blackwood; $5 for any two Reviews, or one Review and Blackwood; $7 for any three Reviews; $8 for the four Reviews; and $10 per annum for all four Reviews and Blackwood. Persons upon whom the agent may not have an opportunity of calling, by leaving their names with Mr. Pierce, will receive the current numbers from Mr. Ward; the subsequent numbers will be delivered at the Book store, as they arrive from New York.

THE LATE MEXICAN NEWS.—On Saturday last we received news ten days later from Mexico, which we printed in a slip and forwarded to as many of our readers as we could reach. This news is the most important of any received from the seat of war for a long time, that is, provided it turns out to be true; and we are induced to believe it will. The New Orleans Picayune, of the 16th instant, says it "understands that a mercantile house of high credit in this city (New Orleans,) has received a letter from its correspondent in Mexico, stating that an agent of the Rothschilds had loaned to the Government at Queretaro $2,000,000, to sustain itself till the ratification or rejection of the Trist treaty by the United States could be ascertained. The negotiation of this loan was regarded as corroborating the general impression that peace would shortly be proclaimed. The correspondent alluded to was of the impression that General Scott had been consulted before the loan had been made, as it was not deemed probable such a transaction would have taken place unless the negotiator on the part of the Rothschilds had other assurances of peace being made than those derived from rumor or the speculations of parties who had no concern in making the treaty.

"We have had no cause to modify our opinions touching the provisions of the treaty as heretofore developed by us, nor do we see any reason to doubt that the U. S. Government and Senate will agree to the terms proposed."

☞The Whig Convention met at Raleigh on Tuesday last. By a Telegraphic despatch, received by a gentleman in this town, via Fayetteville, on Wednesday, we learn that Messrs. Stanly, Joyner and Manly were in nomination, but no election had been effected up to 6 o'clock p. m., on that day. Ballotings had taken place, Stanly received "seven, Manly five, and Joyner three electoral Districts." The probability is that Joyner will be withdrawn, and Stanly chosen by the Convention as the Federal candidate for Governor. We shall see.

HOMICIDE.—Mr. B. C. Lilly, a citizen of Brunswick county, we regret to learn, was killed on the 12th instant, by, it is said, a blow inflicted by a Mr. Patrick. They had both been drinking, and got into a quarrel, and the result was the untimely death of a very respectable and good citizen.

22D FEBRUARY.—The birth-day of the Father of this beautiful and happy Republic, was celebrated in this town, by the Clarendon Horse Guards and Militia of the town, in quite a handsome style.

☞We learn from the Raleigh Register, that in consequence of the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Judge Daniel, the Governor has postponed the meeting appointed for the Council of State, on the 2d of March, until the 20th day of May next, so that one meeting may suffice for all business that may then require their action.

EFFECT OF THE STEAMER'S NEWS.—The news by the steamer Hibernia, says the Baltimore Clipper of Saturday, being seven days later than that by the Sarah Sands, and differing in no material particular from the quotations of the latter, has had no effect whatever upon our market, and prices of all leading commodities remain unchanged from previous quotations.

☞The treaty of peace, mentioned in our Mexican news published to-day, has, we understand, been received in Washington City, and the impression is that it will be accepted by the President and ratified by the Senate.—We must, however, wait a day or two for something more authentic, before we place too much fath in what we hear reported.

☞By *Telegraph* from Washington, we learn that the Hon. John Quincy Adams had another attack of Paralysis on Tuesday last, and was not expected to live.

THANKS TO GENS. TAYLOR AND SCOTT.—It will be seen by reference to our Congressional synopsis that the joint resolutions of thanks to Generals Taylor and Scott for their gallant services in the Mexican war, which originated in the House of Representatives, passed the Senate on Wednesday the 16th, by a unanimous vote; Mr. J. P. Hale, the "lone star" of New Hampshire, excepted.

THE MISTAKEN PARTY OPPOSED TO THE COUNTRY'S PROGRESS.—When Mr. Jefferson, (says the Union of the 16th instant,) in the year 1803, by peaceful negotiation, in the midst of the efforts of a bitter federal opposition then to entangle him in a war, procured the title to the whole of the country west of the Mississippi, and all that part of the east side including the great city of New Orleans, and much of the present States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, with the command of the entire navigation of the Mississippi, the father of waters—when he had accomplished this great and mighty work, so necessary to the country, and so beneficial to the trade and commerce of the whole Union, the federalists of that day declared the whole country to be without value—there was, as they then said, nothing of the country; and what there might be by possibility, was only sunken swamps, inhabited by "horned frogs and prairie dogs." The wise opposition in the Senate of the United States, now that the Californias and New Mexico have been conquered by the American arms, say there is no land or country there which can be of any possible value to the present generation or to posterity—no domain that can ever be an object of settlement or purchase, or whose trade can ever be of value to the American enterprise, which spreads civilization, and draws wealth from every country it has yet touched. As widely mistaken now are the federalists as they were in their predictions of the Louisiana purchase forty-five years ago.

GO IT, YE CRIPPLES.—It is really beautiful to behold the cordiality which characterizes the Whig ranks at the present writing. Here in Wilmington, the only demonstration which has yet been made by that party in the matter of the Presidency, has been in favor of Gen'l Taylor. In New York, the public whig demonstrations have been every way. The following from the "Tribune," one of the ablest whig papers in the Union, will give the reader some idea how old "Rough and Ready" stands in Gotham:—

"On this point the action of the Whig General Committees is evidence most conclusive These Committees, each consisting of five Delegates from each Ward, were elected by the Whigs of the several Wards in fairly called annual meetings at the commencement of the present year, with the Presidential contest distinctly in prospect, and after the names of Mr. Clay and Gen'l Taylor had become plainly prominent They were elected at unusually full meetings—in some of the Wards continued through the day, a regular poll held, the poll books of the last election being used to determine who were entitled to vote, and in three Wards alone, over 1,200 votes were polled, while in several others the vote ranged from 2 to 400 each. (It is needless to say that there are no Taylor delegates elected from any of these Wards.) From the whole city, the Delegates chosen to the Senior Committee stand about 85 to 5; in the Young Men's, there are not even five for Taylor—no, nor three. Surely, there never was a division among the Whigs of our city where the preponderance was so decided and unequivocal.

"Does any man believe that, if Taylorism had really possessed any considerable strength in the Whig ranks of this city, it would not have manifested itself in the constitution of these important Committees? Look at the activity, the prodigality, and the vigilance of its champions now, and determine."

THE FINANCES—THE REVENUE.—Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, (says the Washington Union, of the 15th inst.,) addressed the Committee of the Whole in the House to-day upon the loan bill. He followed in the wake of Mr. Vinton in attacking the report of Mr. Walker. His lance, too, was shivered to pieces in striking the adamantine shield of the Secretary. Mr. H. attempted to prove that the receipts from the customs would fall short of twenty-six millions. The actual receipts for the year ending the 30th June next may be safely estimated at thirty-one or thirty-two millions.

The first quarter's receipts from the customs, to the 1st October last, are, by actual returns,	$11,106,257 41
The second quarter's, to the 1st of January, are	5,337,874 84
	$16,444,132 25
Received already from the commencement of the present quarter, about	5,500,000 00
	$21,944,132 25

There are four and a half months more yet to come, of which March is generally one of the most productive months. During this period, the estimated receipts from customs can scarcely fall short of ten or eleven millions. Say the smaller sum, and the total receipts of the year may be estimated at near thirty-two millions.

Mr. Hudson's remark about the land sales is equally fallacious, when he declares they will fall short of the Secretary's estimates near a million and a half. We can put no confidence in such economists.

MEXICAN LEPEROS.—Most of our readers have heard of the Mexican leperos or beggars. It is said that there are from 18 to 20 thousand of them in the City of Mexico alone. The following description, from the pen of *Brantz Mayer*, will give the reader a pretty correct idea of this "kind of fish." "Blacken a man," says Mayer, in the Sun; "let his hair grow long and tangled, or become filled with vermin; let him plod about the streets in all kinds of dirt for years, and never know the use of brush or towel, or water even, except in storms; let him put on a pair of leather breeches at twenty, and wear them until forty, without change or ablution, and over all place a torn and blackened hat, and a tattered blanket begrimed with abominations; let him have wild eyes and shining teeth, and features pinched by famine to sharpness; breast bared and browned, and (if female) with two or three miniatures of the same species tottering after her, and another certainly strapped to her back; combine all these to your imagination, and you have a recipe for a Mexican lepero."

☞Our dates from New-Orleans are up to the 18th inst. The *Massachusetts* had arrived at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, but she brings no farther intelligence from Mexico.

Fight with the Camanches.—The Victoria (Texas) Advocate of the 3d inst. says—"News has reached town this morning, which we are disposed to credit, that Capt. Henry McCulloch with his company of Rangers had a fight a few days since with a party of Camanches, a short distance above Augtin. Capt. McCulloch lost five men killed and almost all his horses. About 40 Camanches were killed."

POLITICAL JUGGLERY.—It is really hard to say, just now, whether the Whigs intend to run Mr. Clay or Gen'l Taylor. We are inclined to think that the "old nag" will once more be brought upon the turf. The following, which we clip from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Sun, (whig,) will shew the reader that there is quite a spirited game being played between the Clayites and Taylorites. The writer says "that the statement which he made a few days ago, that Mr. Clay will decline in favor of Gen. Taylor, in case the latter is nominated by the whig national convention, and that Gen. Taylor will decline should Mr. Clay be nominated, is based upon letters from Gen. T. and upon Mr. Clay's own word. Gen. Taylor says in a letter received at Washington, that he will withdraw his name, should Mr. Clay or any other whig be selected as the candidate."

ORIGIN OF THE WAR, &c.—We publish in our paper of this week the report of the minority of the Committee of the New York Legislature, upon the subject of the Mexican war, and ask for it a careful perusal. It contains a condensed array of facts which must convince any man of common candor of the justness of the war, so far as our government is concerned. We would recommend our subscribers to preserve the article for future reference. The statements are correct, and may be relied on.

NEW-YORK.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Utica, on the 16th February, closed its deliberations on the 17th inst. The Herald's report of the proceedings winds up with the following:—

Thirty-four delegates were appointed to go to the Baltimore National Convention. They were not instructed to go for any candidate for the Presidency; but are left to act according to their own discretion.

Two State delegates were appointed. They are C. C. Cambreling, and Jared Wilson.

Mr. Van Buren found it necessary to denounce the address and resolutions delivered at Lexington, Ky., by Mr. Clay.

Gen. Taylor was not nominated.

The Wilmot Proviso was re-enacted.

☞The correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, under date of the 19th instant says:

It is said, on good authority, that the Court Martial found Lt. Col. Fremont guilty of all the charges preferred against him by the War Department, viz:—Mutiny, disobedience of orders, and unbecoming conduct, violative of military discipline. The President did not think that the charge of mutiny was sustained by the evidence. Owing to previous services and conduct, the recommendation of the court that he be dismissed the service is waived, and he is ordered to join the rifle regiment in Mexico. There is no mistake, nor rumor merely, in what I have just written, as I have it from a friend of the Colonel.

P S. I learn that Col. Fremont, immediately on hearing of the decision of the President, to-day, threw up his commission, and retires from the Army.

From the Washington Union, 18th inst.

THE WHIG LOAN BILL.

It will be seen from our congressional report of yesterday, that the whig majority of the House have persisted in forcing upon the government, in direct opposition to the recommendation of the Executive, a loan bill, in a shape for which no one precedent can be found in the financial history of this or any other government, after twenty months of war. The whigs have voted this measure in the face of *their own arguments* plainly condemning its form. If not directly intended to cripple the treasury, it is not denied by the whigs themselves that this whig financiering will cause the supply of money to the government to fall *just as onerously as possible on the business of the country!* It is a most pregnant admission. Let the country mark it well, and remember it.

It will be seen that Mr. McKay, for the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means, proposed as a substitute for the whig bill, the combined stock and treasury note plan of a loan, with the addition of a small temporary war-tax on tea and coffee, to facilitate and sustain the loan, as recommended by the Executive. For this substitute more than four-fifths of the democratic members present gave their votes. But it was defeated by the whigs in unbroken column—the vote being, ayes 82, noes 104. Mr. McKay afterwards modified his proposed substitute, so as to authorize a compound loan of treasury notes and stocks, without the tax on tea and coffee. This, too, was voted down by the whigs, by a majority of *one vote*. Every democrat present, we believe, voted in its favor. Every whig present, we believe, voted against it; preferring, in a time of war, to force upon the treasury and the country the issue of a naked six per cent stock! The vote stood 104 to 105. When the bill, as thus framed by the whigs, came out of committee, no opportunity was given to the democrats to record their names in favor of either of Mr. McKay's propositions. The previous question was sprung at once by Mr. Vinton, and the minority were obliged to vote for the bill as it came from the committee, or to record their names against a measure *apparently* intended for the relief of the treasury. Under these circumstances, the democrats of the House voted for its passage. Only *fourteen* votes were given against it—all whig—and not a few of them found among the famous *fourteen* also given in the House against the passage of the bill of May 13, 1846, recognising the war as existing "by the act of Mexico," and providing for its vigorous and effectual prosecution.

Considering the closeness of the vote by which the government plan of a compound loan of stocks and notes was at last rejected in the committee, we trust that when the bill shall be sent back from the Senate in that shape, the whigs will not again venture to reject it. If they do so, they, and they only, will be responsible for whatever embarrassment and evil their measure may produce. At all events, they have already sufficiently defined their party policy in the present crisis of the country, to set them in their true light before a patriotic people.

The Ice crop.—As Boston is the great ice market, not merely of the Union, but of the world, the following paragraph from the Transcript of that city will be read with interest:

The ice harvesters at Fresh Pond have not yet begun to gather in their crop. They are waiting for the ice to grow a little more. It is estimated that the ice gains an inch in thickness every twenty-four hours in weather like the present.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Cotton Factory at Beaufort.—The citizens of Beaufort, we understand, are making an effort to get up a Cotton Factory in that town. Already a sum sufficient to construct a factory of the size designed has been subscribed. We wish them all success. Go ahead! We like to see the interest that is beginning to be felt in manufacturing in the Southern States. "A good time is coming, boys."

Newbern Republican.

For the Journal.

CLINTON, 22d FEB'Y, 1848.

Mr. Editor—It was my pleasure to be present to-day at one of the most spirited and enthusiastic meetings of the Democracy of old Sampson which I have ever witnessed. The main object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to the State Convention, but incidentally other matters were introduced, of deep and absorbing interest. I do not know that you will receive the proceedings for this week's paper, as the Chairman has not yet named the *delegation*, but I can assure you that the resolutions which I heard read to the meeting were of the right stamp, as you will say when you see them. The meeting was addressed, during the time the Committee was preparing the resolutions, by Messrs. Rob't Strange, jr., Alex'r Strong, and David Fulton, who were listened to with profound attention and repeatedly applauded. Towards the close of the meeting, the Chairman, Dr. Wm. McKay, was called upon and responded in one of the happiest efforts we have ever heard. Be assured, sir, that the Democracy of Sampson never were in better spirits, nor were they ever more determined to stick up for *their own country*, despite the railings of Federalism, than at the present moment. I write in haste; you must excuse my brevity.

Yours respectfully, ***

From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 18, 1848.

My Dear Sir—On yesterday I had the pleasure of celebrating my arrival at the Metropolis by a clean shave, and a good supper, at Gadsby's. Things look pretty much as usual. The ladies, perhaps, dress a little more *recherche*, and turn out rather more numerously on the Avenue, but then it is Leap Year, you know, and the whole world is out of doors. It is worth one's while to come to Washington now, where so many distinguished soldiers, citizens, and Senators, jostle each other in her crowded streets. Mr. McKay is still among the most observed by observers. That plainly dressed old man, in whose face you can read a lifetime spent in the public service, commands respect and admiration even among those who are more dazzling because martial fame is in the mouths of everybody. The venerable Quincy sits still in the same old place. Age seems to deal kindly with him—his cheeks are thinner, but his eye as bright as ever.

The great topic of discussion in both Houses is, of course, the Mexican War. Its origin, justice, and necessity, and the objects for which it is to be continued, seem to enter into the examination of every question. The new ten regiment bill will be defeated if urged at present. It is doubtful if even it will pass the Senate, and a majority in the House are said to be opposed to its passage. Mr. Polk will meet better success in attempting to increase the number of commissioned officers in each company of the present line. I am assured such a bill will be successful, so that all your young aspirants for military fame may yet have a chance. It is the universal impression here that Mr. Trist has, in conjunction with Gen'l Scott, come to a definite understanding with the present leaders of the Mexican anarchy. The United States to pay down some millions as an additional equivalent and remuneration. There seems little doubt that all parties will unite with the President in making any reasonable treaty with our troublesome neighbor. There are few who are disposed to withdraw the troops altogether, as recommended by Mr. Poinsett—al go for indemnity—the chief difference is in the quantity. Some, consisting of the moderate men of both parties, would be satisfied with Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila, and both Californias, together with free trade, and some privileges in Tampico and Vera Cruz, and the right of way across the Isthmus. These are all said to be embraced in Trist's treaty. With the money which we are to pay them, should the Mexicans recommence the war, the whole country will join in the death rally of the gallant Walker at Huamantla—"*Men, yield not an inch; not one inch!*" No one here has any confidence in Mexican treaties or stipulations. No doubt peace will be declared in three months. But no sooner will we begin to withdraw to the line which will then be adopted, than the frantic Mexicans will again renew the desperate struggle Every cent we give them will so much the more increase their resources for prolonging this contest, whose issue seems now a great deal farther off than ever. The army will be cautiously increased. Now it will be confined to the rank and file, but as soon as this treaty is made and broken, to the full number asked by the Executive. Thus will we go on until, after the lapse of perhaps half a century, the Mexican population will become subdued and powerless, and the whole continent too small for our elbows.

Some of our most prominent men in both parties, are already anticipating the inevitable progress of public opinion. The ambition to make the limits of the Republic co-extensive with the continent, seems scarcely concealed. Sooner or later it will come to that; and he who attempts to stay our progress, happy or fatal though it be, in that direction, will find that he has mistaken a rolling gulf for a narrow stream. With the independence of the separate States kept as inviolate as now, and that wonderful machinery of modern times which makes the most remote part of the Republic near—in a breath, all the difficulties of time and space—such a result is not to be dreaded. The Union is founded altogether in sentiment and principle, and like them may be omnipresent and universal. It was not made for our benefit alone, but for that of the whole human race. Its importance and rise in this part of the continent has kept pace with the progress of arts and science, and will continue to do so over the whole, until, improved and enlightened by collision with our people, and that healthy excitement in public matters, the sure follower of great public events, the whole American continent, blessed by equal intelligence and virtue, will also enjoy a similar, or at least similar forms of government.

The government will not want funds to carry on the war. The Whigs are too sagacious and far-seeing to refuse money to bring about a state of things of which they may yet take advantage. Notwithstanding, restrictions and limitations will be adopted to render the trust at present unavailable.

Much talk is made about Gen'l Taylor, in connection with the Presidency. Nothing certain will be known until after the Democratic nomination. Yours, &c., DON PAUL.

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

ANOTHER LIVING WITNESS.—Read with astonishment the wonderful cure performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1847.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir,—In justice to yourself, and a duty I owe to suffering humanity, I cheerfully give my testimony, and declare to the world the most astonishing effects, and the great cure your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me, under the most unfavorable circumstances. I was taken with a violent cough, spitting of blood, severe pains in the side and breast, which seemed to break down and enfeeble my constitution, so that my physician thought my case beyond the power of medicine, and my friends all gave me up to die; but thanks to you, and the effects of your great discovery, I now feel myself a well man, and raised from a mere skeleton to as fleshy and healthy a man as I have been for years, and shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case, by calling at my residence, Mechanic street, third door below George, Northern Liberties. JACOB PAINTER

Certificates, such as the above, are now daily received from all quarters of the globe.

☞CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Be cautious to ask for the original Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as all other preparations from the valuable tree are fictitious and counterfeit. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries.

Sept 3, 1847—[24-6t1tbm

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—It is a truth which should be impressed on the young and reckless, that every digestive process of the stomach, every respiratory action of the lungs, every contraction of the heart draws something from the unreplenishable resources of organic vitality. It is important then, for those who desire long life, to husband these resources and suffer disease to make as few and as short drafts upon them as possible. The great thing is to check any derangement of the secretions at the outset and when the fluids which form the basis of the blood become impure to restore them as speedily as possible to their natural condition. For this purpose Sands' Sarsaparilla will be found a potent agent—strengthening the digestive organization, purifying the secretions and relieving the bowels by its gentle aperient operation, from all obstructions. In case of general debility, and in ulcerous and eruptive diseases, this preparation has produced most extraordinary and happy results.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

MARRIED.

In Brunswick county, on the 13th ultimo, Mr. John P. Murrell, to Miss Telitha C. Hillburn.

In Robeson county, by the Rev. A. McCorquodale, Mr. Malcom Currie, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Absalom Davis, jr.

DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. Gardner Edwards, mate of the brig John Crosby. He was a native of New London or Colchester, Conn.

Near Hallsville, Duplin county, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Rebecca Newkirk, wife of Alexander Newkirk, Esq., in the 60th year of her age.

In Cumberland county, on the 31st ult., Mr. David Bone, sen'r, in the 61st year of his age.

In Jackson, Miss., on the 6th ult., Col. Samuel Lemly, formerly of Salisbury, N. C., aged about 58 years.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	9
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,		a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	6	a	7
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 25	a	1 30
BEESWAX—Per pound.	20½	a	22
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	10 00	a	10 50
Do Prime,	7 00	a	10 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	60	a	70
Meal,	75	a	80
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	7	a	7½
Laguyra,	8	a	8½
Cuba,	7½	a	8
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	36
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	37½
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 50	a	6 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	1 00	a	1 12½
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7½	a	8
Western,	8	a	9
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	75	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 50	a	9 00
Wide, do.	5 50	a	6 00
Scantling,		a	6 00
Timber, Mill,	4 00	a	7 00
Shipping Timber,		a	
MOLASSES—West Indies,	29	a	22
New Orleans,		a	28
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	12 —	a	13 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 50
Virgin Dip,		a	2 50
Hard—	1 60	a	
Tar,		a	1 40
Pitch,	90	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	
No. 2,	60		70
No. 3,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine,	34	a	36
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 14
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	85	a	1 00
Black Eye,	65	a	70
Cow,	60	a	65
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14 00
Prime,	9 00	a	10 00
Fresh,	6 50	a	7 00
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,	80	a	86
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	25	a	26
Liverpool—sack,	1 20	a	1 50
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 50	a	2 00
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	32	a	34
Gin,	33	a	35
Whiskey,	28	a	30
Apple Brandy,	40	a	42
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	12 —	a	16 —
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	— —	a	— —
Dressed,	10 00	a	12 50
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans, none		a	
Porto Rico,	6½	a	7
St. Croix,	6	a	6½
Loaf,	11	a	13
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,		a	3 00
Malaga,	—	a	—

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	25	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	1 00	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$4 50	a	—
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Tar, per bbl.,	25	a	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	—	a	—
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	55
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	65	a	70
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	8 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	1	per cent.	
" " " New York,	1	"	"
" " " Boston,	1	"	"

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, 3d edition, 18mo, pp. 250; price 6t. 25,000 *copies sold in three months.*

The great demand for this most important work, (of which thousands are sold,) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

It is an important question to the married why it is that we behold so many married females sickly, debilitated, and prostrated, as also the causes, and whether they are susceptible of remedy. They will here find these important matters, connected with discoveries in medical and physiological science, which meets that question.

This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands.

To those yet unmarried, but contemplating marriage, or, perhaps, hesitating as to the propriety of incurring the responsibilities attendant upon it, the importance of being possessed of the revelations contained in these pages so intimately involving their future happiness, cannot be appreciated.

Copies will be sent by mail free of postage.

On the receipt of one dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post-paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1224, New York city. Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York. For sale in Wilmington, N C, at

L H PIERCE'S, Book-store

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb. 24.

BACON—This article is abundant, and sales rather dull at quotations.

CORN—Received 600 bushels from Bladen—held at 65c.

FLOUR—Stock fair and prices firm.

HAY—Some 200 or 300 bales received.—We quote for sales in lots, at 90 cents, cash.

LARD—Has receded a shade—stock heavy. See quotations.

LUMBER & TIMBER—We hear of no change to make in River Lumber. Mill Timber sells slow at prices ranging within quotations from ordinary to good. No Shipping Timber on the market, and we erace quotations.

MOLASSES—Received 304 hhds and 10 tierces new crop Cuba, direct, mostly sold, at 20 cents per gallon for large, and 22 for small lots.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine—Our report of last Thursday left the market in a buoyant state. The advices from abroad since then have been still more favorable, and this, together with the light receipts of the raw material, and the easy state of the money market abroad, has induced buyers to bid higher.—4,323 barrels were taken on Thursday and Friday after our paper went to press, 2,500 of which was sold to arrive, at $2 45 for Soft, and $1 50 for Hard, the balance delivered at $2 40 for Soft, and $1 50 for Hard. On Saturday and Monday only 1,000 barrels changed hands, at $2 40 and $2 45 for Soft, and $1 50 a $1 60 for Hard. On Tuesday and Wednesday sales were reduced down to about 900 barrels, which was taken at an advance of 5 cents on former day's operations, viz: $2 50 for Soft and $1 60 for Hard. This morning the market opened at yesterday's prices and closed at the same, with sales to the extent of about 900 barrels, mostly Hard, at $2 50 for Soft, and $1 60 for Hard. Market clear. The sales of the week ending to-day, have been about 7,100 barrels. *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales on Saturday last of about 1,000 barrels at 34, 34½, and 35 cents, mostly at the latter price. Since then we have heard of no sales; 34 cents offered and 36 cents asked *Tar*—Sales during the week reach about 1,300 bbls., at $1 30, $1 35 and $1 40, closing yesterday at the latter price. None on the market to-day. We quote at $1 40.

SALT—Received 3,500 bushels from Curacoa, a small portion of which has been taken at 25c. Sales of 3,300 bushels on Saturday, from store, at 26 cents, cash.

FREIGHTS—Are scarce. For last rates see table.

Nothing else worthy of remark, that we can hear of. Our friends in the country and elsewhere, may rely upon our price current as giving a faithful index of the state of the market, up to the very latest moment of going to press.

NEW-YORK, Feb 21—*Flour*—The market is steady, but not active. Sales of Genessee are made at $6 00 and Southern at 6 25. *Wheat*—Sales of prime white at 128 a 130 cts., and prime red at 124 a 127c. *Corn*—Sales of prime white at 56 a 58c., and prime yellow at 60 c. *Cornmeal*—Sales made at $2 50 per bbl. *Cotton*—Market heavy.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb 22—No change in Cotton; principal sales at 7½ to 7¾. Bacon lower; sales at 7 to 7½ for new. No change in any other produce.—*Observer.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Feb 16—Schr A J DeRosset, Brewster, New York, to R W Brown.

18—Brig Lisbon, Smith, Havana, to J Hathaway & Son.

Sch. Julappi, Somers, Charleston, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr. Lodema & Eliza, Carson, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell.

19—Barque Mary, Johnson, Boston, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr J K Hatton, Havens, Middleton, N C, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr L. P. Smith, Young, New York, to R W Brown.

20—Brig John Crosby, Nelson, Porto Rico, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Brig Watson, Watson, Demarara, to G W Davis.

Brig Mary Pernell, Doughty, Martinique, to E. Dickinson.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Molsen, St. Thomas, to E Dickinson. Was bound to New York; having sprung mainmast and bowsprit, and received other damage, put in to repair.

21—Brig Stephen G. Bass, Fettengill, Turks Island, to G W Davis.

Schr Olive, Smith, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.

Schr T H Benton, Randall, Little River, S C, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Marion, Morse, Little River, S C, to G W Davis.

22—Brig Ellsworth, williams, New York, to Harriss & Russell.

23—Schr Charles Mills, Griffin, New York, to R W Brown.

Schr Sea Mew, Lane, New York, to Potter & Kidder.

Schr Lucy & Nancy, Adams, Providence, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Brig Envoy, H

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!!

Just Received per Schooner Elouise.

WE invite the attention of the public to the following:—

2 doz	Adelaide	Fine Hair	Brushes,
2 "	Ottoman	do do	do
1 "	Infant, very	do do	do
1 "	Niagara	do do	do
½ "	Electric super	do	do
½ "	Raised Handle	do	do
½ "	Solid Rosewood	do	do
2 "	Improved Shaving		do
1 "	Bone top	do	do fine.
½ "	do	do	brushes, a new and superior article.
1 "	Artist Tools;		
3 "	Marking Brushes;		
12 "	Camel Hair Pencils, good;		
8 "	Ext Paint Brushes, from 000000 to 6;		
6 "	" Sash Tools, from 6 to 1;		
1 "	" Varnish Brushes.		

Also, White Lead, Chrome Green and Yellow, Red and Black Lead, Linseed Oil, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Whiting, Train Oil, &c. &c.—

For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers are now ready to serve those who will favor them with their custom, at the former moderate prices which Goods have been sold at by the old establishment of Mr. B. F. Mitchell. They respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock, as they are determined to make it an object to buyers to trade with them. Their stock consists in part as follows:

GROCERIES.

Coffee at wholesale and retail,
Sugar " " " "
Molasses " " "
Tobacco and Soap " "

with a variety of other articles to complete a family Grocery.

DRY GOODS.

Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Calico's, Muslin DeLaines, bleached and unbleached Homespuns, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

HATS and CAPS.

Fur, Wool, Silk, and Straw Hats, approved patterns, with a variety of men's and boy's fashionable Caps.

CROCKERY WARE.

Plates assorted, Dishes, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, and other useful articles.

Cutlery, Hard and Hollow Ware.

Knives & Forks, Pocket Knives, Drawing Knives, Scissors, Needles and Pins, Augurs, Planes, Files, Hinges, Locks, Screws, Axes, Hatchets, Round Shaves, Spades, Pots, Ovens, Skillitts, &c. &c., with many articles to complete our stock, too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold low for cash, or produce of the right kind.

COWAN & MOTT.

Jan 28, 1848—[20-tf

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof*. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH,

Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. HAM. MARSE, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.

ROBERT D. HONG, jr., corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 1st March next, for the following material wanted by the Fire Department of the Town of Wilmington, viz:

500 feet Lesther Hose 2⅜ inches in diameter; 12 pair couplings to match;
600 feet Leather Hose 2½ inches in diameter; 12 pair couplings to match;

Proposals must state the price of Copper and Tin Riveted Hose separate. The whole to be subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer.

D. W. WOOD, *Chief Engineer.*

Feb'y 11, 1848—[22-tf M

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.

KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

Just Received from New York.

15 BOXES fresh ground Buckwheat;
15 bags do do do
5 kegs superior Goshen Butter;
25 half and quarter boxes fresh Raisins;
1 case Preserved Ginger;
Fresh Currants and Citron;
6 cases Pickles and Catsup;
15 jars fresh Prunes;
Superior London Mustard.

—ALSO—

Have constantly on hand a quantity of Sutton's wrought Ploughs and Grubbing Hoes, a superior article, and for sale low by

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD,
Jan 28] Near the Market Dock.

ODD FELLOWS SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th inst.; conducted as during the last year. The rates of Tuition being as follows—for

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Algebra, Popular Astronomy, Drawing and Vocal Music, $4 00

For all of which studies, books are furnished by the School free of charge.

For the Languages, Geometry and Surveying, $7 00

TEACHERS.

Male Department, Mr. MACKINNEY,
Female do., Miss RICHARDSON,
Teacher of Languages, Mr. LINDSAY.

In connection with the Languages, Students will likewise continue their English studies.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of Col. McRae.

Oct. 8, 1847. 4 tf

$20 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscribe's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man

CAROLINER.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the time the subscriber bought him.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

CHAS. H. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow."

[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!

Beside a reserved fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D, 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily*. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.

DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his country friends and customers, that he has on hand, a well selected stock of Dry Goods, St. Domingo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Flour, Hollow Ware, Cutlery, &c.

He would further say to those who have Bacon, Corn, Meal, Peas, &c., for this market, that he has ample store room, and will be pleased to receive and dispose of their produce on commission.

Liberal cash advances will be made on all consignments. E. PETERSON.

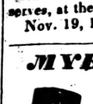
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19th, '47.—[10-4m

Beware of Slight Colds.

AT this season we may expect sudden changes of the weather and every person should be provided with a bottle of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry—it will cure any cough or cold in a few days. Remember the only agent in Wilmington, is WM. SHAW, Druggist, who has for sale Pease's Hoarhound Candy, French Jujube Paste, and refined Liquorice, fresh Congress Water—a supply received, which will be constantly kept up, a bale of fresh Hops, for sale low. Sweet Oil, Alcohol, English Mustard, Extract Lemon and Vanilla, for pies, custards, &c., Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger—powdered and root, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice and Pepper. A large supply of Vials, and Furniture Bottles of latest patterns:—Wide-mouth Jars, suitable for Pickles or Preserves, at the Old Stand Drug Store.

Nov. 19, 1847. WM. SHAW.

MYERS & BARNUM



HAVE received, and are now offering, at wholesale and retail, the largest and best assortment of HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

Umbrellas & Walking Canes,

ever brought to this market. We continue at the old stand North side of Market Street, where may be found at all times good Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, and Silk Hats, of the latest New York city style. Broadcloth, Silk Velvet, Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, and Glazed Lawn Caps, of the latest and most approved fashions. Youth's, Boy's, and Children's Caps, a large variety. Ladies Riding Caps. Gent's Smoking Caps. Infants' Caps of various qualities, patterns, and colors. Fine Silk, Ginghams and Cotton Umbrellas, and a good assortment of Walking Canes. We have also a large stock of

WOOL AND TARPAULIN HATS,

which we will sell by the case or dozen much lower than can be bought elsewhere.

Country Merchants supplied with goods in our line at New York jobbing prices.

Planters and others wishing cheap Hats or Caps for Negroes, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

N. B. Cash paid for Otter, Mink, Fox, Wild Cat, Raccoon, and Oppossum Skins.

November 19, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold his entire stock in trade to Mr. John J. Conoley, would take pleasure in recommending him to the favourable notice of his friends and former customers.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, Jan. 7, 1848.

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk *MANUFACTORY,*

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he is (besides the above purchase) receiving additions to his stock; and from the favourable circumstances in which he is enabled to present himself before the public, and from his experience in the above business, he feels assured of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. He has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Guy C. Hotchkiss, where he will at all times keep a complete assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Whips, Bitts and Spurs; Carpet and Saddle Bags; Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.*, all of which he will warrant to be of good manufacture and material. And every article connected with the trade will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds done at the shortest notice, together with trimming Carriages and making Church and other Cushions.

January 7, 1848. J. J. C.

Notice.

THE undersigned, having disposed of his business as above, would respectfully give notice, that if all persons indebted to him by note or account, will call at the store of Mr. J. J. Conoley, and settle the same without delay, they will much oblige *him;* if not, he *must oblige them.*

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Jan. 7, 1848.—[17tf

FOR RENT.

THAT new, large, and commodious two story tenement, situated on Front street, near the residence of Gov. E. B. Dudley. The building and out-houses are all new, and constructed in a manner for convenience and comfort. The lot is amply large for a good garden. There is also a well of good water on the lot. Also, Carriage House and Stables, and every convenience that can be desired. For particulars, apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE in my absence. J. WESSEL.

January 7, 1848—[17-tf

For Rent,
THE WILMINGTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber offers for rent from now until the first of October next, that well known and commodious building, the WILMINGTON HOTEL, situated on Front Street, near the Rail Road Depot. The House has always received a liberal share of patronage, and from its convenient location to the Rail Road, is a very desirable stand. For particulars, apply to JOHN L. MEARES, M. D.

Jan'y 7, 1847.—[17tf.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE subscriber having established himself near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery in this town, for the purpose of carrying on the

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,

respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

☞Particular attention paid to repairing riding vehicles of every description.

GEORGE BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 29, 1847—[7-12m

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the

Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold very low.

ISAAC WELLS.

January 21, 1848

Patent Medicines.

TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla,
Sands' do
Webster's do
Carpenter's do
Sands' Iodide of Sarsaparilla.
Peters', Leidy's Blood, Brandreth's, Moffat's Life, Tippil's, Beckwith's, Jayne's Sanative, Wright's, Anderson's, and Lee's Pills, Dead Shot, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Wistar's Balsam, and Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, Jayne's Expectorant, Olassaonian Balsam, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, Indian and Swayne's Panacea, &c. &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Druggists and Chemists.

P. S.—Every article that is found in our establishment is warranted to be genuine. L. & W.

Jan 28.

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847 40-tf

NEW STORE.

South Side Market-Street, opposite the MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscribers are now opening their stock of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, which consists as follows:

Dry Goods.	Collins' and Simmons' Axes
Sattinets and Kerseys	Rim and stock Locks
Red and white Flannels	Cupboard and trunk do
Mouslin deLanes	Till and Chest do
Calicoes [Checks	Board Axes
Bed Tick and Apron	Drawing Knives
Kentucky Jeans	Coopers' Adzes
Bed and Negro Blankets	Do Crows and Vices
Vestings, Shawls	Dowelling Bitts
Alpaccas, Irish Linen	Shovel and Tongs
Silk and cotton bdkfs.	Knives and Forks
Bleached and bro. Shirting	Pocket Knives
Ginghams and Cambrics	Sad Irons, Hinges,
Hosiery, Comforts	Ball braces, Trace chains
Gurnsey shirts	Bellows, bed Cords
Blea. and brown Drill	Coffee Mills, Nails
Linen and cotton Diaper	Iron and Britania spoons
Groceries:	Scrubbing brushes
Fulton market Beef	Whitewash do
Mess and prime Pork	Shoe brushes & blacking
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel	Rat and mouse traps
Brown and Loaf Sugar	Match safes, Nests' weights
Crush'd and pulv'd do.	Brass Candlesticks
Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee	Wire covers,
Gunpowder, Hyson and Imperial Tea	Hand Saws.
Boxes and half boxes bro.	***Holloware.***
Tallow, Sperm and Adamantine Candles	Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Soap, Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons
Sup. Butter and Cheese	A very superior Wafle Iron.
Lamp and Olive Oil	***Liquors.***
Dried Beef and Tongues	Cogniac Brandy
Pickles, Olives, Capers,	Port and Malaga Wine
Tomato and Walnut Catsup	Madeira & Malmsey do
Pepper Sauce, Sardines	N. E. Rum and Brandy
Sap Sago and Pine Apple Cheese	Do Whiskey.
West India Preserves	***Wood Ware.***
Prunes, Figs, Raisins,	Cedar and painted Tubs
Currants, Sultana Raisins, (without seed.)	Painted and varnished Keelers
bbls and half bbls Flour	Sugar boxes, Knife boxes
Pepper, Spice, Ginger,	Flour buckets
Cinnamon, Starch, Indigo, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Tamarinds	Painted and varnished buckets
Very superior Tobacco	Brass & Iron bound do
Mrs. Miller's Scotch	Coaco Dippers
Homony Beans. [Snuff.	Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins
Hardware.	Butter prints, boot-jacks
Hatchets and Hammers	Muddlers and Potato mashers
	Wood ladles and spoons.

And we have a great many articles that are too tedious to mention, but call and examine for yourselves. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

October 15, 1847—[5-y

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.

Sept 17, 1847 1-12m

LIME.

A CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 1200 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Contractors and Builders.

Nov 12, 1847—[9-tf

JUST RECEIVED, *by Late Arrivals from New York*,—A fresh supply of Childrens Cloth Caps, various patterns, something new and pretty.

Also, Gent's fashionable Bever and Moleskin Hats; 2 cases Medium Brim Beaver do. Please call and get a fine Hat and a genteel fit at MYERS & BARNUM'S.

Dec 17.

CROCKERY,

Glass Ware, &c.

THE subscriber has just opened the largest stock of

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE &c.,

ever offered in Wilmington, and he invites the attention to it of his old customers and the public in general.

His store is now one door above the one formerly occupied by him, on the South side of Market street. J. H. ROTHWELL.

Oct. 29, 1847 7-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician,

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water-streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ach, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

CHEMICALS.

SULPH. Quinine, Iodide of Lead, Silver, Arsenic, Iron, Mercury, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, soluble Citrate of Iron, Sulph and Acet of Morphine, Piperine, Strychnine, Hyd. Potass, Phos. Ammonia, Ferac Potash, Elaterium, Di Arsenite of Quinine, Nitrate of Lead, syr Iodide of Iron, Veratrim Elaterium, Valerianate of Zinc, &c. &c. For sale by

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

EAU DIVINE DE VENUS AND NYMPH SOAP, composed of an Eastern Botanic discovery, of surprising efficacy for rendering the *skin soft and fair*, as well as imparting a *delicate roseate hue* to the complexion. As a creator and conservator of that most distinguishing charm of female loveliness, a transparent fair skin, *Jules Haules' Nymph Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus*, may be said to exert almost a magical power. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
[Jan 28.] Druggists and Chemists.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

PHILOCOME OIL, Beef's Marrow, Cassada Oil, Liquid Hair Dye, Maccassar and Bear's Oil, Bandolin for the hair, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Extracts of Heliotrope, Jockey Club Ambergris, Bouquet de Caroline, Jasmin, Magnolia, Chrys. Ess. Soap, Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Roussel's Shaving Cream, Toilet Soap, Lily White, Toilet Powder in gilt boxes, &c. &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

WHITE LEAD.—100 kegs, very superior article, just received. Having purchased a Mill for grinding Paints, I am now prepared to grind them, of any color, or in any quantity, to suit customers.

A fresh supply of Oils, Varnishes and Brushes.

Jan 7 WM. SHAW.

FOR RENT.
THE HANOVER HOUSE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID FULTON.

October 23, 1847.

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of

—ALFRED ALDERMAN.—

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

BOARDING AND LODGING.

First door West of the Post-office,

MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened that large and commodious brick building on Market street, next door to the Post-office, as a BOARDING HOUSE, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His terms will be moderate, and his table as good as the Market will afford. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, returns his thanks to those who patronized him at his former stand, and would respectfully solicit from them a continuance of their custom at his new establishment, on Market-street.

Nov. 12. [9-6m] PETER SMITH.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a valuable plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below Elizabethtown, containing between four hundred and fifty or five hundred acres. A large portion of it is as good lowlands as there is on the Cape Fear. There is a great quantity of Oak and Cypress Timber, convenient to the River. There is a two story dwelling house and an excellent well of water, on the premises, and also a first rate mill seat. Any person wishing to purchase a plantation would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I will sell a bargain and make payments easy. Enquire for CHAS. H. STEVENS,

Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.

Sept'r 10, 1847—[52-tf

For Sale.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.

ALSO, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.

Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities. WM. D. COWAN.

June 25, 1847. 41-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at the present (Dec.,) Term 1847, of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover Co., qualified as Administrator of Mrs. Cathrine Buxton, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. P. MURPHY, Administrator.

Dec. 17, 1847 14-tf

Notice.

THE subscribers having all their accounts made out for the year 1847, would feel thankful to all those indebted to them to call and settle, as cash is required to purchase more cheap goods.

Jan 7, 1848. JOHN KYLE & CO.

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c., which he offers to sell on the most accommodating terms, and at the lowest possible prices. His stock of Drugs, &c., cannot be surpassed. His stock of Purfumery is well worthy a call, consisting of fancy and plain Soaps, German and French Colognes, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs, Shaving Soaps, and a general variety of articles in the line.

PATENT MEDICINES.

His stock embraces all the leading Patent Medicines of the day. Wright's Indian Vegetable, Moffatt's, Peter's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, and Leidy's Pills, and a full supply of Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Swayne's Syrup, and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As almost every Patent Medicine is counterfeited, the public ought to be careful how they purchase. He therefore guarantees the sum of **$50,00** to any person who can prove his having a counterfeit Patent Medicine in his posession.

HE HAS FOR PAINTER'S USE,

Brushes of every size; also, Blenders, Grainers, Pencilling and Marking Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, and Camels Hair Pencils.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

A constant supply of the far-famed Landreth's Garden Seeds will be kept during the season. Those who want a good vegetable garden had better plant Landreth's seeds. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms. Thankful for past patronage, I beg to assure the public that every exertion will be made to give full satisfaction at the Old Stand Drug Store, corner Front and Market street. WM. SHAW.

Nov 12, 1847

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

THE subscriber has received a considerable part of his stock, which is larger and better selected than any which has ever been offered by himself, or perhaps by any establishment in this State, comprising, in part, a full stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemical preparations, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs; Perfumery and fancy artic'es; Surgical Instruments, (a large stock;) Brushes, Trusses, Patent Medicines, Tobacco, Havana Segars, Snuffs, &c. Being desirous of doing more of a wholesale business than heretofore, he has laid in his stock principally in original packages, and for cash, which will enable him to compete successfully with *any market*. He desires those in want of any of the above articles to give him a call.

A. C. EVANS.

November 12, 1847—[9-tf

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.—The subscriber is now opening his Spring stock of the above celebrated seeds. A full supply kept throughout the season. Also for sale, Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac, for 1848, containing much valuabe information for Gardeners and Farmers, price 12½ cents. Prompt attention given to all orders from the country. Catalogues can be had gratis, of WM. SHAW.

Jan 7, 1848

NOTICE.

5 HHDS. brown Sugar;
20 bags Rio Coffee; 10 hhds. Molasses;
5 barrels North Carolina Lard;
2,000 lbs handsome Bacon Hams. For sale low,
Feb 11] by HOLMES & HAWES.

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:

Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so a rongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most ob